The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.....NO. 6718. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The Artisans and Scientific Men for Vienna —Foreign Claims—The Public Debt—Mares' Nests.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—It is said that the distinguished skilled artisans and scientific men who are to visit the Vienna Exposition, under appointment from this Government, will find the $2,000, to which they are limited for expenses, to be entirely inadequate. Some declare it will not be half enough. As there is something like $25,000 from which the Secretary of State may pay salaries, as it is claimed, in addition to the allowance for expenses, it seems likely they may receive a salary which may enable them to bear whatever expense they may incur, in addition to the $1,000 allowed each for expenses, so that they may not have to draw on their own resources. Several of them would be glad to make a general tour of Europe, while abroad, and consider that, as such a tour would add so much to the value of their reports on the exposition, the Government ought to pay the cost of visiting the important cities.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

The Transportation Committee will have another meeting to-morrow to consider further the plan upon which it shall proceed in its investigation of the postal-car difficulty, and the examination of transportation matters. It has decided to keep secret the proceedings, at least of its preliminary meetings.

FOREIGN CLAIMS AGAINST US.

The awards of the British and American Commission against this Government have thus far not exceeded, altogether, $200,000, and there is good reason to believe that at least half the total amount, in any event, has already been awarded. The Mexican Claims Commission is waiting for the action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty extending its duration and powers. It will be remembered that the American Congress has already ratified the treaty. The Mexican Congress meets early next month, and a prompt ratification is anticipated.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The debt statement for this month will show a small reduction; how much is yet uncertain. It has seemed since the passage of the Appropriation bills, with the large items that were made available immediately, that there must be an increase instead of a decrease of debt for this month; but it is now assured there will be a reduction. Next month will be a trying month for the department. The Deficiency bill will be operating, and the very large deficiencies on account of the Army will have to be met. It will be a piece of good fortune if Secretary Richardson is able to have his statement for April show ever so slight a reduction, instead of an increase. The legal tenders in circulation at the end of the month will exceed the maximum authorized by law not much more than $3,360,000, the total being something over $357,000,000.

THE BACK PAY.

Thus far about three-fourths of the whole amount appropriated for back salaries of the House and Senate has been drawn.

ABOUNDING REVELATIONS.

Certain lay journals, which lay claim to being newspapers, have just found a statement, printed three months ago, containing a statement of the disbursements on account of the Continental Fund of the House and Senate, and are making wonderful disclosures as to the cost of keeping 300 or 400 members at the capital in baths, with soap and conveniences therefor; of the ingredients of lemonades and iced tea during the hot Summer days; of the toilet articles furnished committee-rooms; of the various articles usually considered indispensable by cleanly gentlemen not connected with uncleanly occupations. A similar document is printed every year, and has been, from time immemorial, and the same astounding disclosures might have been made some years ago under Democratic administrations, only the material for scandal had not then become so scarce.

THE NORTH CAROLINA INDIAN FRAUDS.

The arrest of a clerk in the Indian office, for complicity in the Blount North Carolina Indian frauds, indicate one of the ramifications of the conspiracy. The conspiracy has branches extending in other directions, as will be shown by other arrests soon to be made. It is still claimed in various quarters that there was no conspiracy and no frauds, but the officers charged with the investigation of the affair seemed to have an opinion strongly adverse to that doctrine.

IMAGE BREAKERS.

The Committee on Public Buildings and grounds have given an order to have all the statuary in the Capitol moved into the old hall. The men who are usually set to do the work in the Capitol are expert image breakers, and will be given grand opportunity to ply that art on several marbles included in this order.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Senator Logan returned yesterday from her melancholy journey to Southern Utah, whence she had conveyed the remains of her father, an officer of the Government, on duty there, to the family resting place in Illinois. She traveled nearly 6,000 miles, spending three continuous weeks, resting only one day, to perform this last and filial duty.

A serious misapprehension has been caused outside of this city by the announcement telegraphed North last week that Gen. Whittlesey, of the Freedmen's Bureau, had been taken to the Government Insane Asylum, for treatment for paralysis. It should have been stated that it was Gen. H. M. Whittlesey, late Quartermaster of the Freedmen's Bureau; and not Gen. E. Whittlesey, late of that bureau, and now a Professor in Harvard University.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOND PURCHASES AND GOLD SALES.

The Assistant Treasurer at New-York has been directed to purchase $500,000 bonds on Wednesday, April 2, and Wednesday, April 23, each, and to sell $1,500,000 of gold each Thursday during the month of April, thus purchasing in all $1,000,000 of bonds and selling $6,000,000 of gold.

THE COINAGE AND THE MINT.

The new Coinage act will go into operation on the 1st of April. The mint of the United States is established as a bureau of the Treasury Department, embracing in its organization and having under its control all mints for the manufacture of coin and all assay offices for the stamping of bars. The chief officer of the bureau is denominated the director of the mint, and is under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. He is to have his office for a term of five years, unless sooner removed by the President upon reasons to be communicated by him to the Senate. Dr. Linderman will be appointed to this office, having been connected with the mint in responsible positions for the last twenty years, to the entire satisfaction of the Government. The term "Branch mint" is abolished, and the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson, and Denver are to be known as separate establishments. Those who are now directors of the mints will hereafter bear the name of superintendents. The offices of the treasurer of the mints in Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New-Orleans are to be vacated, and the assistant treasurer at New-York cease to perform the duties of treasurer of the Assay Office. The duties of the treasurers will devolve upon the superintendents, and the treasurers are to act only as assistant treasurers of the United States.

The salary of the assistant treasurer at New-York is not to be diminished by the vacation of his office as treasurer of the Assay Office. The other assay offices are at Charlotte, N. C., and Boise City, Idaho. There is no change in the gold coinage, but in the silver coinage there is to be a new trade dollar. The two-cent piece is to be abolished, the minor coins being five, three, and one cent. So much of the sundry civil expenses act of 1870, as provides that until after the completion and occupation of the Branch Mint building in San Francisco, it shall be lawful to exchange at any mint or branch mint of the United States unrefined or imported bullion, whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury it can be done with advantage to the Government, is repealed.

PACIFIC RAILROAD EARNINGS.

It is understood that an order has been issued from the Treasury directing the retention of the whole amount of the earnings of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads for mail and transportation, in order to carry out the recent law of Congress on the subject.

THE ARMORY LOT MURDER.

Up to a late hour to-night there has been no further developments relative to the brutal and mysterious murder of Mr. Hahn, in the Armory lot on Tuesday night, and though some arrests have been made, including one woman, (all the parties are colored,) the detectives acknowledge that they have not the right person, but hold those arrested for reasons which they consider necessary to enable them to prosecute successfully their diligent search for the assassin. The officers are extremely reticent concerning whatever clue they may have. The Coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow, at the Station-house. It is believed that Mr. Hahn had very little money with him, having deposited what he obtained in his business transactions in Baltimore, and obtained a draft in place thereof, such being his usual habit.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

The Mixed Commission on British and American Claims disposed of fifteen cases last week, awarding about $50,000. The commission have, thus far, settled 259 cases, leaving 218 on the docket, the larger part of which are ready for hearing. The Commissioners are confident they can close their business in September next, or within the fixed limits of the duration of the Commission.

APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.

The State Department is overwhelmed with applications for offices of all grades, but there is known to be only one vacancy, the mission to Bogota, which is not open to competition, and will be filled by an appointment from the South. The clerical force of the department is not large enough to write replies to the hundreds of applicants. Other departments are also burdened with applications and accompanying recommendations from innumerable office-seekers. The President has ever since the inauguration been similarly annoyed by the same class of persons.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The Washington anniversary of the American Tract Society was celebrated this evening in the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church. Vice-President Wilson presided. Senator Ferry, of Michigan, Judge Strong, Rev. Dr. Siebert, and others made addresses. The report of Secretary Shearer shows donations and legacies for the year, $136,833; missionary colporteurs commissioned, 268; grants of publications amounting to $49,679; cash for printing abroad, $7,000. The expenditures exceeded the receipts by a few hundred dollars.

NEW-YORK BANKS.

Condition of the State and City Banks, Feb. 28, 1873.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The following is an abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks in the State of New-York at the close of business on Friday, the 28th of February, 1873:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$71,886,892 37
Overdrafts	402,712 00
United States Bonds to secure circulation	32,348,650 00
United States Bonds to secure deposits	1,396,500 00
United States Bonds and securities on hand	780,700 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	2,580,438 88
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	11,118,166 22
Due from other National Banks	1,969,120 90
Due from State banks and bankers	257,859 38
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	2,064,691 50
Current expenses	845,949 42
Premiums	227,542 71
Checks and other cash items	1,262,249 47
Bills of other National Banks	870,085 00
Bills of State banks	738 00
Fractional currency	201,858 27
Specie	132,752 48
Legal-tender notes	5,129,801 00
United States certificates of deposit	635,000 00
Three per cent. certificates	10,000 00
Total	$134,719,518 29
Number of banks, 226.	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$35,684,141 00
Surplus fund	7,862,898 83
Undivided profits	4,700,306 98
National bank notes outstanding	28,823,441 00
State bank notes outstanding	333,806 00
Dividends unpaid	127,165 00
Individual deposits	51,060,278 71
United States deposits	879,457 55
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	104,510 11
Due to National Banks	3,430,764 38
Due to State banks and bankers	1,281,826 60
Notes and bills rediscounted	546,791 06
Bills payable	974,899 41
Total	$134,719,518 29

Abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the City of New-York at the close of business on Friday, the 28th day of February, 1873:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$190,971,826 21
Overdrafts	277,357 31
United States bonds to secure circulation	24,358,100 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	700,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	3,747,550 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	3,371,897 33
Due from other national banks	13,849,887 46
Due from State banks and bankers	1,971,250 99
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	5,547,345 47
Current expenses	1,146,162 23
Premiums	626,717 95
Checks and other cash items	1,009,894 15
Exchange for Clearing-house	110,985,410 15
Bills of other national banks	1,586,557 00
Bills of State banks	2,965 00
Fractional currency	296,942 59
Specie	13,498,549 86
Legal-tender notes	24,537,600 00
United States certificates of deposit	10,320,000 00
Clearing-house certificates	1,305,000 00
Three per cent. certificates	145,000 00
Total	$432,963,953 57
Number of banks, 50.	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$71,285,000 00
Surplus fund	21,304,916 19
Undivided profits	10,232,861 12
National bank notes outstanding	27,964,671 00
State bank notes outstanding	147,387 00
Dividends unpaid	246,823 31
Individual deposits	208,880,378 23
United States deposits	226,395 81
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	96,424 96
Due to National banks	74,364,848 42
Due to State banks and bankers	18,307,626 56
Notes and bills rediscounted	57,910 23
Bills payable	48,479 72
Total	$432,963,953 57

Schooner Clara Davidson Ashore.

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 30.—The schooner Clara Davidson came ashore on Cold Spring Bar, last night, during a heavy gale from the west. She was from Leachville, N. C., loaded with shingles consigned to Philadelphia. The vessel is full of water, but it is thought she will be got off. The crew and four passengers were saved.

Drowned in a Swollen Stream.

STEMTON, Northampton County, Penn., March 30.—Last evening a son of Robert Stuart, aged fifteen, and Miss Kinley, from near Emans, were crossing a creek which empties into the Lehigh at this place, on a wire foot bridge. When nearly across the lady fell into the creek, dragging the boy after her, and the creek being very much swollen from heavy rains, both were drowned. The bodies have been seen in the Lehigh, at the mouth of the creek, but owing to the high water, have not yet been recovered.

RAILROAD MONOPOLY.

Beginning of the Warfare Against High Tariffs—The Approaching convention of Illinois Farmers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, March 28, 1873.

The Farmers' Convention of this State, which is to meet here on Wednesday next, will be one of the most important gatherings which has ever taken place in the West. Subjects of the greatest importance, not alone to this State, but to every State in the Union, will be discussed, and energetic steps will be taken to carry out the objects of the conference. Every district in the State will be fully represented, and the meeting will be a truly representative one in every respect. The farmers have too long submitted to be fleeced by railway companies, and have failed to induce either the local Legislature or Congress to remedy the evils complained of. They have determined to ignore politics altogether until their grievances are redressed, and the principal plank in their platform will be one to support no candidate for legislative honors unless he is prepared to advocate, by every means in his power, a reform to meet the wishes of his constituents. Candidates will not be asked whether they are Republicans or Democrats. A new departure will be taken, and members selected who will represent the interests of the great body of the constituency, rather than the interests of wealthy corporations or political parties. The chief subject for consideration will be the combination on the part of the railroad companies to maintain, especially for this State, an excessive rate for freight, which is fixed at such a figure as to produce the most injurious results, and to which I shall further allude in the course of this letter.

Next to the railroad tariff, the question of State and national taxes will be thoroughly discussed. The farmers maintain that the taxes charged by the National, State, and local Governments are oppressive and unjust, and far beyond the needs of an economical administration of Government affairs.

The tariff laws of the United States will also receive attention from the conference, and a proposition will be made to amend them so as to place salt and lumber on the free list.

It will be proposed that not alone railroad freight, but railroad fares, shall be limited by law to a just and fair sum; that the practice of voting municipal bonds is pernicious in its effect, and calculated to bring bankruptcy and ruin on the people, and that giving banks a monopoly of the nation's currency, thereby compelling people to pay enormous rates of interest, seven-tenths of which is collected from farmers, is but little less than legalized robbery.

These and other questions affecting the interests of farmers will be discussed fully, and the conference will probably lead to similar meetings in other States.

FREIGHT EXTORTIONS.

The excessive rate of freight on the Chicago and North-western Railroad is so well known that it is hardly necessary to enter very fully into the subject, but a few instances of how this company treats its customers may not be out of place at the present moment:

The freight from Chicago to Sterling, 110 miles, for first-class merchandise, is fifty-seven cents per 100 pounds. On certain goods the North-western collects double first-class, while the Eastern through lines will carry them as single. Thus it costs $1 to bring 100 pounds of cotton-bolls through from New-York to Chicago, and $1 14—double-rate on fifty-seven cents—to carry the same goods from Chicago to Sterling. At one time, owing to competition, the Eastern freights were down to thirty cents. First-class goods can come from New-York to Chicago for $1 per 100 pounds, but it costs fifty-seven cents to bring them from Chicago to Sterling, a distance of only 110 miles. A car-load of reapers recently cost $65 from Chicago to Sterling, but the same load cost only $50 for the distance East. Farmers in Minnesota can ship wheat to Chicago for less than from places within the limits of this State, and the Illinois farmer sees the stock raised on Iowa lands passing by his door, en route to Chicago, at cheaper rates than he can send his own. An unparalleled local tariff is draining the State, so that extensions may be built in other parts.

Sterling, up to last Fall, had some protection from the large monopolists, the Rock River Railroad affording them facilities at reasonable rates, but the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company has swallowed up its smaller neighbor, and in conjunction with the Chicago and North-western line, holds the town in their iron grasp. The former agrees not to enter into competition with the Chicago and North-western for the freight of Sterling, and the latter company, not to be outdone in generosity, agrees not to enter into competition with the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad for the freight of Rock Falls. When this agreement was made the Burlington Road raised the freights over the Rock River branch and killed entirely that business which previously had sought an outlet south by way of Amboy, over the Illinois Central to Vandalia, and thence to St. Louis. In Sterling there is a large distillery which creates a demand for corn outside the purchasing power of the grain men of the place. There is little wheat grown in the township, but the staple product is corn. Of the quantity grown a large proportion is given to hogs, of which and other stock about 250 cars have been shipped during the present season to Chicago. The rates for grain shipments from Sterling to Chicago, a distance of 110 miles, is twenty cents per 100 pounds, and twenty cents per bushel for corn on the scales, while for the same goods on the same cars from Chicago to Boston, 1,018 miles, the charge is only seventy cents; that is, it is carried nine and a half times the distance for three and a half times the cost of freight from Sterling to Chicago. The great disproportion between local and through rates is everywhere manifest, but shippers have no remedy under present circumstances but to pay and grumble.

Stock transportation is equally as bad. The rate per car to Chicago from Sterling, 110 miles, is $35; that from Stanwood, 200 miles distant, $47; and from Fulton, 136 miles, $30; to Buffalo, 850 miles, $61. Buffalo is five times the distance from Chicago that Sterling is, yet the rate of freight to Sterling is nearly half that charged to Buffalo.

The town of Dixon is no better off than Sterling, but the inhabitants are up and stirring. It was that "The United Order of Husbandry" originated, and which now has spread itself over the entire State. The farmers of this township hold meetings in their lodges and halls, and discuss the railway situation in such a manner as to show their determination to rid themselves of the railroad monopoly. Their minds are ripe for the present emergency, and their delegates will take an active part in the deliberations of the approaching conference. The shippers complain of the exorbitant freight rates to Chicago, which are even higher than the rates to Sterling, twelve miles distant. The shipments from Dixon are very large, and if a reduction of rates be not granted by the railroad company, it is in contemplation by the shippers to build a railroad of their own, to connect with the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railway, which runs about six miles to the south. With it they could also make connections with the North-western and Central roads, and do their business with the line that would give them the best terms.

The implement manufactories of Dixon use a large quantity of iron and steel, which they obtain through from Pittsburg at eighteen cents per 100 pounds, a distance of 453 miles, but from Chicago to Dixon, ninety-eight miles, one-fifth of the distance, the rate is thirty cents. Cattle-shippers also suffer, the rates being higher to Chicago than those for places a greater distance off. The artisan building a cottage, or the farmer a barn, also pays heavily for the privilege of having two railroads running into Dixon. The freight on lumber from Chicago, ninety-eight miles, is $4 per 1,000 feet, while the freight to Fulton, 136 miles, is only $3 75. This tariff is simply a tax on shelter on every family in the district.

The freight on grain is eighteen cents per 100 pounds to Chicago; but for places twenty-seven miles further the rate is only fifteen cents. In fact, the rates on all articles are higher than they are to places in the vicinity, and out of all proportion to the rates charged to other and more distant places. These rates have an injurious effect on the trade of Chicago. Merchants and others have an object in buying in New-York, for the difference in freights does not cover the differences in prices. With a low freight rate between Chicago and the smaller towns in the State, the case would be different. Now few purchases are made in Chicago, except such as are made to fill up the "gaps" in the stock.

The subject of railroad monopoly was under consideration, on Thursday last, by a convention of Peoria County farmers, who met at the Court-house for the purpose of organizing an opposition against the railroads. Resolutions were adopted, calling on the laboring and producing classes to concentrate their power at the ballot-box for the election of men whose material interests are identified with their own, and pledging the convention to act together, without distinction of party, so far as this question is concerned.

The farmers throughout the State are awake to the importance of the questions to be brought before the convention in this city on Wednesday, and much interest is manifested by all classes on the subject, and hopes expressed that the convention will not adjourn without laying the foundation for such a movement as will be a deadly blow to all monopolists.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Two Men Killed and Eleven Wounded Near Cambridge, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, N. Y., March 30.—The New-York and Montreal express-train, on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, consisting of an engine, an express passenger and one of Wagner's sleeping cars, ran off the track about two and a half miles north of this village, about 11½ o'clock last evening. Two persons were killed and eleven wounded. The accident happened upon a high embankment, and was caused by the track being upheaved by the frost. The engine went off the right side of the track down a steep embankment, a distance of about fifty feet, and rolled once and a half over, completely demolishing it and instantly killing Frederick Downs, of Salem, N. Y., who was upon the engine, and Patrick Monahan, the fireman. The rest of the train ran off on the left side of the embankment, the cars striking on their ends and sides. The passengers wounded were:

Dr. S. S. Fitch, of New-York City, fatally.

Henry Connors, the engineer of the train, probably fatally.

M. Fairchilds, of Salem, scalp-wound and head severely injured.

John W. Jurdon, Saratoga Springs, in the head; seriously.

G. M. Gates, Saratoga, in the head; seriously.

L. A. Harris, Poultney, Vt., head badly cut.

Robert Wallace, baggageman, in the head; severely.

Joseph Houston, sleeping-car porter, several scalp wounds.

Philip La Furbere, Plattsburg, N. Y., head and feet cut.

G. D. Durrer, Lafayette, Ind., face bruised and feet cut.

John Ryan, Rutland, Vt., badly bruised.

The wounded were conveyed to Salem, except Dr. Fitch, who was brought to this village.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 30.—An accident attended with fearful consequences occurred to the night express-train over the Rutland and Washington division of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, due here at 1:40 Sunday morning. It appears that the surface water had undermined the track at a point about one and a half miles south of Shushan Station, and when the train reached this point, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the track appeared to be all right, but as soon as the locomotive struck the treacherous spot, the track and ties sunk, precipitating the locomotive, baggage-car, passenger and sleeping coaches off the track and down the embankment. The locomotive went down on the right hand side forty feet, turning completely over. Henry Conner, engineer, Patrick Monahan, fireman, Mr. Ryan, another engineer, and Fred. Downs, a conductor, were on the locomotive at the time. Downs and Monahan were instantly killed. Henry Conner had two or three ribs broken and was considerably bruised, but will doubtless recover. Ryan's injuries are not serious. The baggage-car, passenger and sleeping coaches went off on the opposite side of the embankment from the locomotive, which on this side was but a few feet high. The cars were badly wrecked. The baggage-car took fire, and the through mails were about half burned up, catching, probably, from the stove. The passengers in the two rear cars were all shaken up badly, hardly any escaping without some scratch or bruise.

The following is the list of those materially injured:

Dr. S. S. Fitch, of New-York, badly bruised, but it is thought not dangerously.

J. Houston, St. Albans, Vt., head cut badly.

John Jordan, Saratoga, N. Y., head injured and otherwise badly cut.

M. Fairchild, Salem, N. Y., legs hurt and cuts around the head.

L. Hawes, Poultney, Vt., cut and bruised on the head.

Philip Lefebre, residence not given, scalp cut and bad foot wound.

Miss N. L. Cushman, Middlebury, Vt., hurt in the hips.

G. D. German, Lafayette, Ind., injured in the leg and breast.

Among the employes the following were injured:

D. C. Pierce, conductor, hurt in the back, and he also received severe scratches and bruises.

Robert Wallis, brakeman, had his hand injured.

The colored porter of the sleeping car received a severe scalp wound.

The injured will, it is thought, recover. When Conductor Downs was found he was lying in the water and mud under the casing of the dome of the locomotive, with his neck broken. Fireman Monahan was found in the mud under the front of the locomotive, and it was necessary to dig some little time before his body could be got out. Monahan was out oiling the valves when the accident occurred. The passengers, and what was left of the mails on the unfortunate train, arrived here about noon today. The road is now all clear, and trains will run regularly on Monday.

Failure of Mining Stock Brokers—One Absconds with the Funds.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada, March 29.—The failure of Wilson & Dunlap, mining stock brokers, of Gold Hill, is announced this morning, making the third failure in this State caused by the recent heavy decline in stocks. Dunlap has absconded, leaving liabilities amounting to $40,000 or $50,000, and no assets. He even sold his office-furniture to his landlord to pay the rent, and disposed of his buggy-team last night. His creditors embrace a large number of miners, merchants, and laborers. His books show five or six hundred individual accounts.

THE POLICE AT FAULT.

How the Brooklyn Detectives Are Blundering in the Goodrich Case—No Clue to the Murderer.

It is now precisely ten days since Hon. W. W. Goodrich was horror stricken by the startling discovery he made, on Friday, the 21st inst., that his brother, Charles Goodrich, had been brutally and foully murdered in his own house in Degraw-street, Brooklyn. During these ten days, the police have adopted and discarded four or five different and distinct theories. First, they stupidly imagined that Mr. Goodrich had committed suicide by putting three bullets into his own head, any one of which would have rendered him instantly insensible, if they did not cause immediate death. Finding that the suicide theory was untenable through its absurdity, the detectives next imagined that a gang of burglars had broken into the house, and killed their victim for the double purpose of concealing their identity and robbing him of his valuables. They based this theory partly upon a broken pane of glass, an old jack-knife found on the floor, and a few stray hints that they considered pertinent to the matter. The burglar theory fell to the ground however, when it was ascertained that a workman had broken the pane of glass, and that the jack-knife belonged to the murdered man, so they were again at fault. By the aid of Mr. Goodrich's brother, and a thorough search of the house and the few effects belonging to Mr. Charles Goodrich, the detectives came into possession of some half a dozen letters, all of them written by the same woman and in the same strain. The contents of these letters are, at present, only known to Chief of Police Campbell, Detectives Videtto and Folk, District-Attorney Britton and Mr. W. W. Goodrich. Enough, however, has been ascertained to show that these letters were written by a woman, who believed herself to have been betrayed and forsaken, thereby showing some motive for vengeance. The fact that all the doors and windows of the house were fastened when Mr. W. W. Goodrich arrived at the house, thus compelling him to gain admission through an adjoining dwelling, by the roof, was the only support the theory of suicide could receive. But as it was physically impossible for a man, no matter how desperately he may seek his own life, to fire three shots into his own head, the detectives decided that a woman had committed the murder, and looked up the house behind her. It is now understood that the name of the woman who wrote the letters referred to is Kate Stoddard or Kate Stafford. Which of these names is correct the police themselves are unable to determine.

Acting upon the theory that the person who killed Goodrich was a woman, the detectives searched high and low for the writer, but as yet have not succeeded in finding her. While upon this wild-goose chase information reached Chief Campbell connecting Mrs. Lucetta Meyers with the tragedy. They ascertained that Mrs. Meyers was intimately acquainted with the dead man, and that she had visited the house where he was murdered, and, as it was supposed that the murder was the result of an intrigue, immediately took steps to arrest her. The circumstances attending the arrest of this woman have been already narrated in these columns, and it is now asserted by the Police that they do not believe that she had any participation in the crime. They simply hold her as an important witness. When the detectives arrested Lucetta, they were in possession of certain facts which led them to believe that she could tell something that would assist in the solution of the mystery. Accordingly she was arrested, and taken to Brooklyn on Thursday night, the intention being to release her should she be in possession of no information of importance. After questioning her closely, the name of Roscoe, a Spaniard, and his relations to her and his quarrel with the deceased were elicited, and it was accordingly determined to detain her for further examination. In the course of a long conference with the Coroner, Chief of Police, and District-Attorney, on Friday, she stated that the last time she was with Goodrich was on Thursday night, the night of the murder. They were together in New-York from before 8 o'clock, when they went up town in a car toward Central Park. They returned at 9 o'clock and talked together, at the door of her house in Rivington-street. At 9:30 P. M. Mr. Goodrich left, intending to go to Brooklyn, and that was the last time she saw him. On Saturday evening she met "Roscoe" in Grand-street, New-York, when he spoke and offered to shake hands with her, but she refused to notice him. Mrs. Meyrs also stated that she had an idea that he had something to do with Goodrich's death, although, of course, she knew nothing positively of it. She was questioned very closely, but could state nothing further. To her housed Mrs. Meyrs indignantly denies that she possesses any knowledge sufficiently important to warrant her confinement in prison.

Acting upon the hint given by Mrs. Meyers, Mr. Campbell telegraphed to Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, giving a description of Roscoe, and ordering his arrest on suspicion. The Baltimore police failed to keep faith with their Brooklyn colleagues, and all the papers in that city published the fact that Roscoe was being looked for. This fact formed the basis for an absurd story that appeared in one of the Sunday prints of this City. The writer, with vivid imagination, and some show of plausibility, gave his own theory as to how the murder was committed, even going so far as to state that Mrs. Meyers had made a confession in which she admitted being in the house at the time of the murder, and that "Roscoe" had forced his way into the house and shot Goodrich. Mention of this story is only made to give it an emphatic contradiction.

A reporter of THE TIMES asked Chief Campbell yesterday, how much of the story about "Roscoe" was correct. The Chief replied, that the man "Roscoe" was being sought for, and that his name was the only portion of the story true, the rest being unfounded, and that the confession was entirely new to him. He believes, however, that if "Roscoe" could be found, he might furnish information that might prove of value. The Chief of Police defends his course in regard to Mrs. Meyers, and says that instead of denying her sister an interview, he had much difficulty in inducing his captive to see or speak to her sister.

In connection with Mrs. Meyers, it ought to be remembered that when she spoke of a quarrel the Spaniard had with Goodrich about herself, the difficulty was only settled by her pushing Goodrich into another room. This, coupled with her theory that "a man followed him to his house and killed him," led the police to suspect that this man "Roscoe" might be implicated in the murder, or even have committed it himself. Hence their action in ordering his arrest.

Since the discovery of the Spaniard's name, the detectives seem to have lost sight of the necessity of finding Kate Stoddard, and it is definitely known that they have no idea of her present whereabouts. All of the officials interested in the case ridicule the idea that this woman Stoddard ever knew or even heard of "Roscoe" until his name appeared in print, therefore she can have no possible connection with Mrs. Meyers, who does not even know her. It should be said here that Kate Stoddard *is* connected with the letters, if she did not write them, a matter of some doubt just at present, though the detectives contradict themselves in their statements in regard to the matter.

It will thus be seen that the Brooklyn police are entirely at sea in their investigations, and are apparently as far from solving the mystery as they were the day the murder was discovered. Ten days have been unsuccessfully wasted in following faint clues and threads of evidence which only crossed and recrossed each other to their utter bewilderment.

So absurd has been the conduct of the detectives, and so careless have they been in keeping their own counsel, that certain facts hitherto unpublished have become public property. On Friday night, a certain Captain of police in this City was requested to secure the arrest of James Tighe, alias "Pop" Tighe, belonging to a gang of desperadoes who habitually frequent Sixth-avenue. Tighe's arrest was ordered on the charge that he was implicated in the Goodrich murder, with two other men, who were believed to have attempted a burglary in the house where Mr. Goodrich was killed. The information upon which the charge was made was considered to be of a positive character, but the accused cannot be found in any of his old haunts. This sudden disappearance of Tighe renders the case even more mysterious than ever, though New-York detectives state that they believe that "Pop" has "got wind" of his ordered arrest, and accordingly "jumped away" on general principles.

Still harping upon the theory of a murderess, and failing to find Kate Stoddard, they now seek a certain Miss Markham, (not the actress,) whose name has somehow got into their clutches. What connection this woman Markham has with the case is of course unknown, though it is safe to suppose that there is good ground for the search. These are all of the "clues" at present in the hands of the authorities, at least they are all that have leaked out.

The reader will thus perceive that the energies of the police are being frittered away by following after absurd clues, each new one confusing all of the others. If the person or persons who committed the murder really did sail for Europe on Saturday the 22d inst., as is sometimes surmised, they will arrive on the other side of the Atlantic to-morrow or the next day. As it is believed that Chief Campbell has used the cable to warn the police authorities in Europe, we may hear of an arrest in that quarter, though it is not to be expected, as the flight of the assassin cannot be traced. It seems too probable that the Goodrich murder will undoubtedly fall into the category of undiscovered crimes, unless, indeed, a more intelligent course of inquiry be immediately instituted.

EFFECT OF THE RECENT RAINS.

Effect on the Hudson River Ice—Railroad Washed Away.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 30.—The ice in the Hudson broke away at Low Point this morning. The propeller John L. Hasbrouck endeavored to reach here this morning, but when a mile south of New-Hamburg, had to put back to Newburg. She turned up solid ice twelve inches thick.

The Hudson River Railroad track was washed away between Crugers and Sing Sing during the storm of yesterday and last night, necessitating the use of a single track, but the break has been repaired and all the trains are running regularly again.

The ferry-boat at this place has succeeded in reaching the opposite shore.

Reports from up the river state that loaded teams still cross on the ice at Rhinebeck and Saugerties.

Heavy west winds have so cut down the full tides that at present there is no freshet in the river.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., March 30.—A heavy rain-storm prevailed all day yesterday till evening, resulting in a slight rise in the water of the creek and river. The ice has wasted rapidly, and is now considered unsafe. It is expected the steamer Norwich will in a day or two attempt to force a way through the ice, towing the steamer Thomas Cornell to New-York. Preparations are being made for a general break up of the ice and the opening of navigation.

The Ice in the Connecticut River.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 30.—The ice in the Connecticut River has started at this point, and the river is all clear for thirty miles above its mouth. With continued mild weather, navigation will be resumed in a few days.

Probably Fatal Accident to the Author of the "Black Creek."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 30.—Mr. Chas. M. Barras, author of the "Black Crook," who resides at Cosecob, near Stamford, while returning home from New-York this evening, met with a serious if not fatal accident. The trains are required to stop at a bridge near the station, and he usually got off there. To-night he waited till the train was on the bridge, when he jumped off and fell through, a distance of seventy feet, on rocks below. The train was backed up, and Mr. Barras placed in the station-house. He was alive, but the extent of his injuries were not known when the train proceeded.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 31—1 A. M.—The storm centre that was, Saturday night, over Maine has moved north-eastward beyond our stations; the pressure has risen over the Middle and New-England States, but is now again falling over the former, preceding a second storm now central in Southern Michigan and Northern Ohio. Light westerly winds are now prevailing in New-England, and south-west winds over the Middle and South Atlantic States; easterly winds, with clouds and rain, prevail over the lower lakes; north and west winds, with cloudy weather, on the upper lakes; clear weather is reported very generally from the North-west and the Valley of the Mississippi, eastern Gulf and south Atlantic States.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer on the lower lakes will extend north-eastward down the St. Lawrence Valley on Monday; southerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather prevail over the Middle States and New-England during the morning, followed by clear weather by Monday evening; clear weather and light or fresh westerly winds prevail from Virginia southward over the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States; southerly winds, with cloudy weather prevail on the Western Gulf coast; north and west winds with clear weather over the interior of the Gulf States, and thence north-ward over the lake region and the North-west. An area of low barometer will develop during Monday west of Dakota and Nebraska. Cautionary signals continue at Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Wood's Hole, Boston, and Portland, Me.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 41°; 6 A. M., 43½°; 9 A. M., 46°; 12 M., 48½°; 4 P. M., 53°; 6 P. M. 49°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The steam-ship Cleopatra arrived at Havana yesterday morning.

Charles Mortimer, convicted at Sacramento, Cal., of the Murder of Mary Gibson, was, on Saturday, sentenced to be hanged May 15.

The horse disease is abating at Los Angeles, Cal., but is raging throughout Arizona and spreading toward San Bernardino. It has not yet appeared in San Francisco.

The funeral of John Thompson Mason, late Secretary of the State of Maryland, took place yesterday afternoon at the Cathedral in Baltimore, with appropriate ceremonies.

Jesse Grant, son of the President, will, this week, leave Washington with Senator Coles's family for the Pacific coast, when the President and Mrs. Grant will go North.

A house and out-buildings belonging to a Mrs. Spaulding, on Forest-street, in Rutland, Vt., were totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The family with difficulty escaped from the flames.

Several prominent cotton merchants of Charleston, S. C., have been victimized by one Wm. M. Meade, who shipped 186 bales of cotton thence to Philadelphia by the steamer Equator on Friday last. The cotton is said to have been fraudulently obtained, and the losers warn all persons against negotiating the bills of exchange for the cotton.

The case of the Erie Railroad against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Company, being a petition on the part of the plaintiff to become party defendants in the case of George Ellis against the Boston and Erie corporation, which has been pending for several years, is to be tried before a jury in the Superior Court for Hartford County, Connecticut, to-day.

The Gale at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 30.—A high wind has prevailed here for the past twenty-four h

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Rates at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 29.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$9,000 Reg. 6s, '81	117⅜	400 Harlem Railroad	127
$5,000 U.S. 5-20's, '65	118⅛	100 do	127⅛
5,000 do	118¼	200 do	127⅜
5,000 do '65	117⅝	1000 do	128
100 U. S. Express	73⅛	200 do	127⅝
100 Western Union	85	200 Union Pacific R	35
6 do	86	100 do	35
100 do	85⅛	300 St. Paul Railroad	59⅛
400 do	86	700 do	60
900 do	86⅛	100 do	59⅝
100 do	87	220 Del., Lack. & W. R.	101⅛
820 Lake Shore R.	93⅝	300 Ros. H. & Erie R.	4⅜
400 Pacific Mail	57⅛	100 do	4⅜
300 do	57⅜	100 do	4⅝
100 do	57⅞	100 do	4⅜
100 do	58	100 do	4⅜
200 Erie Railroad	25⅝	100 do	4⅜
900 do	25⅝	100 do	4⅜
500 Erie Railroad Pf.	74⅛	200 do	4⅞
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.	101⅞	200 do	4⅝
100 do	102	300 Chic & Miss R.	93
300 do	102	100 do	93
100 do	101⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo. R.	41⅛
100 do	850. 101⅞	200 C., C. & I. C. R.	39⅛
500 Panama	118⅜	100 do	39⅜
100 do	93. 111⅛	200 do	39½
300 Rock Island R.	93. 115¾		

MONDAY, March 31—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, March 29, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$850,100
Decrease in Specie	1,398,300
Increase in other Legal Tenders	426,800
Decrease in Deposits	1,114,600
Increase in Circulation	22,100

	March 30, '72.	March 22, '73.	March 29, '73.
National Capital	$71,286,000	$81,286,000	$81,286,000
Local Capital	15,170,500	16,720,500	16,720,500
Total	$86,456,500	$98,014,500	$98,014,500
Loans	134,767,400	170,600,400	169,750,300
Gold & Gold Notes	21,384,700	14,732,300	16,179,100
Other Leg'l Tend'rs	41,849,700	38,304,200	38,729,800
Deposits	203,068,800	194,623,600	193,508,700
Circulation	37,635,700	37,657,800	37,680,000
Due to Banks	74,237,365	56,984,800	56,415,821

We subjoin the relative strength of the bank statement in respect to Lawful Money to deposits and Circulation:

	March 23, '73.	March 31, '73.	March 30, '72.
Dep. 25 ₱ ct.	$24,622,800	$18,508,700	$208,656,800
Circulation	27,618,900	27,620,700	29,019,400
Total	$252,237,100	$212,144,600	$237,676,200
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$48,559,275	$48,286,100	$67,789,550
Actual basis	48,776,500	54,908,900	63,034,400
Excess	$217,225	$677,200	$5,664,850
Rate of money	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.

*Deficiency.

The Banks fall below the 25 ₱ cent. line again on the present return, after having recovered to $217,000 above the line on the previous statement. The Gold Notes Average has been drawn upon pretty freely since last Monday to pay Customs. This was partly compensated by the sale of $1,500,000 from the Treasury, which went into Bank on Friday.

The present return discourages the hopeful feeling in the Money market, which began to be developed early in the week. The drawbacks upon improvement were already sufficiently serious in the extravagant rates paid for Money on the Stock Exchange and the rise in Gold, which, coming on a falling Exchange market, is calculated to unsettle confidence, and is already unsettling the calculations of the Importing interest on the Spring trade. The opinion, however, has been growing for some time past that we are to have higher Gold this Spring and Summer than in 1872 or 1871, and speculators are not, of course, slow to take advantage of this feeling. The price of Gold touched 117 ₱ cent. on Saturday, while sight Exchange on London fell to 108⅞ ₱ cent. The Stock Exchange Brokers paid 1⅛32 ₱ cent. a month for Money, (or extra shaves at these rates,) to carry over their Stocks, while the price of prime Merchant paper, not accommodated at bank, remained 9@12 ₱ cent. per annum.

The general trade of the week was only fair. The Imports were exceptionally heavy, although chiefly General Foreign Merchandise. The Dry Goods Imports are scarcely up to last season, and the sales, to-day, not so satisfactory. The Domestic Commission trade in Dry Goods is also reported tame. The Exports of Domestic Produce improved from the previous week, and since the beginning of the current Fiscal Year there is a moderate gain ($19,768,000) in clearances to Foreign markets, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York, and a gain of 300,000 bales ($30,000,000) cleared from all the Cotton ports. There is also a gain of $21,618,000 Gold and Silver remitted from New-York, since July 1. The calculation is that the South has yet to send forward about 650,000 bales to Foreign markets, making 2,500,000 bales out of the current crop receipts, as against 400,000 bales for the remainder of the season last year. All these figures go to qualify the excessive consumption of Foreign Merchandise for the Fiscal Year, upon which the rise in Gold is partly based.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $13,884,598, against $9,641,944 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,260,047, against $4,078,234 same week in 1872. The Export of Gold and Silver, $748,012, against $609,196 same week in 1872. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,970,295.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to March 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$36,024,381	January	$37,689,763
August	42,852,129	February	38,726,584
September	34,290,329	March 8	9,404,893
October	30,686,782	March 15	5,974,593
November	23,650,040	March 22	10,997,728
December	26,925,208	March 29	13,884,598
Total since July 4, 1872			$311,187,548
Same time previous year			295,353,228
Increase since July 1			$15,785,815

*The weekly return of Saturday, March 1, is now omitted, for both years, as belonging to the official figures of February.

The Currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July, is as follows:

July	$20,660,626	January	$20,060,550
August	19,454,443	February	21,120,023
September	19,664,798	March 8	5,252,908
October	22,124,749	March 12	5,398,314
November	23,623,216	March 19	4,966,278
December	21,411,220	March 26	5,280,047
Total since July 1			$191,567,906
Same time previous year			177,899,040
Increase since July 1			$19,768,866

Gold, March 26, 1873 ..... 116¼ ₱ cent.
Gold, March 30, 1872 ..... 110 ₱ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since July 1, are as follows:

July	$12,248,688	February	$3,670,444
August	2,856,148	March 1	625,486
September	1,466,636	March 8	904,229
October	4,792,143	March 15	925,967
November	4,863,925	March 22	781,774
December	3,963,580	March 29	748,082
January	2,124,166		
Total since July 1, 1872			$49,528,173
Same time last year			27,914,906
Increase since July 1			$21,613,267

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest payments in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, from July 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$7,688,217	July	$16,961 416
August	19,960,758	August	3,078,098
September	13,861,828	September	3,725,224
October	11,014,186	October	5,518,389
November	7,747,601	November	6,967,456
December	6,961,777	December	2,435,915
January	11,087,49	January	16,089,031
February	13,112,136	February	4,760,006
March 1	562,0.8	March 1	110,552
March 8	2,454,96	March 8	707,459
March 15	2,618,71	March 15	355,914
March 22	3,321,64	March 22	268,994
March 29	2,970,29	March 29	378,253
Total, 1872-3	$103,566,58	Total, 1872-3	$61,120,440
Total, 1871-2	120,385 9..	Total, 1871-2	62,117,154

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

	March 30, '72.	March 31, '73.
American Gold	115¼@117⅜	116
U. S. 5-20s, '62, May and Nov	117⅛@118⅛	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	117⅛@118⅛	113

U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	113⅞@115⅝	120	
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	103⅛@103¾	91⅞	
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	85⅛@86	67⅝	
New-York Central	101⅛@102⅜@102	100⅜	
Rock Island	115@115⅝	117⅛	
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅝@45⅞	51⅛	
St. Paul Common	58⅛@60⅛	64	
St. Paul Preferred	75⅞@76	82	
Toledo and Wabash	72⅛@72⅜	79⅝	
Union Pacific	34⅛@35⅛@35	41	
Erie	25⅛@26⅛@25⅝	62⅛	
Western Telegraph	87⅛@86⅝@86⅛	73⅛	
Pacific Mail	55⅝@56⅜@56⅞	64⅛	
Lake Shore	93⅛@94⅛@93⅜	97⅝	
Harlem	125@125@126⅛	115	

The market for Stocks during the week, as through the week before, was not a very satisfactory one. Prices on the Share speculation were well supported, considering the dearness of Money and the diversion caused by the continued rise in Gold; and the *Bullish* confidence of holders of the New-York and Western Roads, and of Western Telegraph, would seem to be still quite strong. The Public Funds of the United States have followed up Gold, and many of the established Railway Mortgages have shown considerable firmness, while large amounts of Exchange have recently, and up to the last steamer, been made against new negotiations heretofore reported from London.

The last prices on Saturday, for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81..... 118
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81..... 120⅛
5-20 reg., '65..... 118⅛
5-20 coup., '65..... 118⅝
5-20 reg., '67..... 118⅛
5-20 coup., '67..... 118⅝
5-20 reg., '68..... 118⅛
5-20 coup., '68..... 118⅝
10-40 reg..... 113⅛
10-40 coup..... 113⅝
6 ₱ cent. reg., '81..... 118⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81..... 118⅝

5-20 reg., '65..... 116⅞
5-20 reg., '67..... 116⅞
5-20 coup., '67..... 116⅞
5-20 reg., '68..... 116⅞
5-20 coup., '68..... 116⅞
10-40 reg..... 112⅝
10-40 coup..... 112⅝
6 ₱ cent. reg., '81..... 116⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81..... 116⅝

The transfers of the Registered 5-20s of 1862, 1864, and 1865, (first issue,) close at Washington to-morrow for the May Dividend.

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch will pay the April Coupons of the Central Pacific Company, being on the Mortgage Bonds of the San Joaquin Valley Branch, 6 ₱ cent., Gold.

The trade of the City of Peoria, Ill., over the Railroads has increased from 340,000 Tons in 1870, to 538,000 Tons in 1872, in receipts, and from 229,000 Tons in 1870, to 432,000 Tons in 1872, in shipments. The Toledo and Warsaw Road delivered 224,000 Tons, and carried out 156,000 Tons in 1872. The remainder of the travel was divided between the Rock Island, Burlington and Quincy, Peoria and Rock Island, &c.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, March 29, 1873.

☞ THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, being secured by a First Mortgage on a COMPLETED road—which is one of the GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES, commanding a large through business, and which, from the immense Mineral, Agricultural, and other valuable resources of the country it traverses, is assured of a very remunerative local traffic—are among the most substantial and satisfactory investment securities in the market; and, at the present price—87½ and accrued interest—yield a liberal rate of interest on their cost.

They are in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000; coupon and registered; principal and interest payable in gold coin in New-York; interest May and November.

We buy and sell at current market rates, the WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS originally negotiated by us, and now quoted at the Stock Exchange, and widely known as favorite securities in the principal money market. Coupon Bonds of $1,000; principal and interest payable in gold coin in New-York; interest January and July. Price to-day, 94¾ to 95.

We also buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

Investment Bonds.

The NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD 7-30 FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, which we recommend as a profitable and well-secured investment, bear 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest, and have the following elements of security, viz.:

1. They are the obligation of a strong corporation.
2. They are a first mortgage on the road, its equipments, rights and franchises.
3. They are a first lien on its net earnings.
4. There is pledged, in addition, for the payment of principal and interest, a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories traversed. The Company is already entitled to nearly 10,000,000 acres of its grant, and its land sales thus far have realized $5 66 per acre.

With nearly 500 miles of the road completed and in operation, the earnings for 1873 will be large.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics on most favorable terms.

Jay Cooke & Co.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ THE COMPLETION OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD was accomplished on the 11th inst., thus forming a through route by rail from Galveston to New-York.

The negotiation of the $10,000,000 First Mortgage 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS is nearly closed, less than $500,000 remaining, which can be had at 90 and interest, in currency, of

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ THE EIGHT PER CENT. (Quarterly Interest,) First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana, offered for sale by Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., yield the largest income of any first-class Railway Security on the market.

☞ FOR SALE—MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILroad seven per cent. mortgage bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western railroad Company.

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st.

☞ CAIRO & FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GRANT BONDS for sale at 90 and accrued interest. Only a limited number unsold. The Road rapidly approaching completion. The Bonds are THE ONLY LIEN upon ROAD, EQUIPMENT, 1,826,400 ACRES LAND and all other property of the Company. The land sales average over $5 per acre.

H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY.
MILWAUKEE EXTENSION
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FOR SALE AT 90, AND RECOMMENDED AS AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

A Stabbing Affray.

At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, James Lawder, No. 238 Elisabeth-street, and Daniel Stenson, living at No. 122 East Fourth-street, became engaged in a quarrel at the corner of Elisabeth and Houston streets. A fight ensued during which Stenson stabbed Lawder in the throat and head with a large pocket-knife, inflicting severe injuries. Lawder was sent to Bellevue Hospital for surgical treatment. Stenson was arrested, and was subsequently arraigned before Justice Hogan at the Tomb's Police Court, and committed to prison to await the result of the injuries.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 29, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pks.	3	Hides, bales	96
Cotton, bales	1,644	Leather, sides	13,010
Dried Fruits, pks.	73	Pork, pkgs	754
Eggs, bbls.	1,250	Beef, pks	227
Flour, bbls.	7,611	Cut-meats, pks	3,566
Wheat, bushels	13,000	Lard, pks	2,128
Corn, bushels	14,000	Butter, pks	20
Meal, barrels	20,000	Butter, pks	324
Malt, bushels	2,500	Cheese, pks	1,540
Barley, bushels	6,400	Tallow, pks	125
Grass-seed, bags	130	Peanuts, bags	217
Flax-seed, bags	16	Starch, boxes	2,299
Beans, bbls.	55	Tobacco, hhds	311
Peas, bushels	200	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	1,029
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Shinglings, pcs	803
Hops, bales	297	Wool, bales	18
Hides, No.	614		

BOOTS AND SHOES—The dealings in the more desirable kinds of stock show a fairly active movement, though many holders complain that business is yet far from being satisfactory, and report great irregularity and backwardness in the line of collections, through the protracted money pressure at the principal financial centres, and the consequent scarcity of funds in the interior. The inquiry, in the order form, runs mainly on fine goods, manufacturers of which are kept fully employed in meeting the requirements of their customers. Prices are decidedly strong, as a rule, with no undue urgency to push supplies of desirable styles of work.

COFFEE—Firm, but quiet; 1,100 bags Rio, by the Palladium, at Baltimore, sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet for early delivery at about previous prices; middling uplands, 5,011 bales, including 600 bales to shippers, 235 bales to spinners, and 50 bales in transit. For forward delivery, a moderately active business has been reported at somewhat irregular prices, though closing more steadily. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 30,800 bales, (of which 8,600 bales last evening, and 12,200 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with April contracts closing at 19c.@19 1-16c.; May at 19 7-16c.; June at 19¾c.@19 13-16c.; July at 19 15-16c.@20c.; August at 19¾c.@20c.; and September at 19½c.@19 15-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,644 bales, including 290 bales from Savannah, 929 bales from Norfolk, and 425 bales per rail.... The week's exports hence have been 9,380 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15¼	15½	15½	15¼
Good Ordinary	16⅜	16⅞	17	17⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅝	17⅞	18
Low Middling	18¾	19⅛	19⅜	19
Middling	19½	19¾	20	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅝	22	22⅛

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Have met with a fair inquiry at generally firm prices.

FERTILIZERS—Have been transacted in firm tone, on a good demand, for prompt distribution, for the leading kinds of stock.

FISH—There has been a fairly active inquiry noted for supplies, especially for Dry Cod and Pickled Fish, within a limited market, for unrestricted offerings. Pickled Herring have been exceptionally tame. We quote: Dry Cod at 5@5¾ ₱ cwt.; Pickled Cod at 5@5¾ ₱ cwt.; No. 1 mackerel at $17@$18; No. 2 at $14@$15; No. 3 at $10@$11; Pickled Herring at $6 50@$7 50, chiefly at $7@$7 50; Smoked Herring at 25c. for Scaly, and 20c. for No. 1, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been less demand noted for export, and the market for Winter wheat grades, which, however, have not varied materially. The reported dealings have been mainly in a jobbing way. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 7,000 bbls., all told, including inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, at $5 10@$5 20; fair to good Extra State, at $5 25@$5 50; choice to very good shipping Extra Western, at $5 60@$5 80; choice to fancy do., at $5 85@$6 25; poor to fair trading Spring-wheat Ohio, at $5 10@$5 50 ₱ bbl.; and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.... Southern Flour dull, but steady; 800 bbls. sold.... Rye Flour unchanged; sales, 200 bbls.... Cornmeal inactive, at former rates; 150 bbls. sold.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held with a fair show of firmness, but has been very quiet. No export demand of moment, and but little call for milling purposes. About 10c. per bush. of the advance noted to fair White Western, and $1 70 for Red do.; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, quoted at $1 68@$1 71, and No. 2 Chicago and North-western Spring, do., and do., as at $1 60@$1 62½.... Corn has been in rather stock request for early delivery, and old quoted a shade cheaper, with new about steady. Sales, 32,800 bushels at 86½c. for old Mixed Western afloat; 86½c. @87½c. for fair to very good do.; 88c. for choice do.; 89c. for very choice do.; 66c.@67c. for new Mixed Western. For forward delivery there has been rather more inquiry on the basis of 62c. for prime old Mixed Western, June option, with sales reported of 74,000 bushels, chiefly at 62½c. Barley and Barley-malt quiet and quoted about as before.... Oats have been firm but less sought after. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,500 bushels as 56c.@55c. for New White Western, 54½c. for new Mixed Western, 46c.@49c. for poor to very good new Black do.; 48c.@50c. for Mixed State; 51½c. for old Mixed Western, in store.... The week's exports hence for European ports include 1,230 bbls. Flour, 37,186 bushels Wheat, and 94,417 bushels Corn.

HEMP—Quiet at former rates; 500 bales Jute Butts, to arrive, sold at 2 1-16c., currency.

HIDES—There has been rather more animation noted, with a fair stock to favorably assort from, while wet-salted domestic show firmness. The week's receipts have been 13,038 Hides. Sales, 45,900 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 300 dry Buenos Ayres, 22@25 lbs., on private terms; 40,000 dry Montevideo, 21@22 lbs., at 27c., gold, selected; 1,000 dry Montevideo Kips, (to arrive,) 10 lbs.; 2,000 dry Mexican, 22 lbs.; 1,800 dry California, 23 lbs.; 1,400 dry Matamoras, 24½ lbs., on private terms; 5,500 dry Corpus Christi, 22@24 lbs., at 25c., gold, selected; 1,000 dry Texas, (part to arrive,) 22@24 lbs., at 21c., flat, to 22½c., currency, selected; 3,000 dry Texas Kips, (part to arrive,) 10 lbs.; 400 dry Southern, 17 lbs.; 2,000 wet-salted Texas, 50@60 lbs., at 16½c., gold, to 18c., currency, on private terms; 800 wet-salted City slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., at 12½c., currency. In addition to which, 15,418 Rio Grande Hides and 3,719 do. Kips have been sold to arrive at Boston, on private terms. The stock on hand is 183,300 Hides and 1,000 Kips. Same time last year, 41,400 Hides and 40 bales.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The inquiry has been gradually reviving, chiefly, however, for job lots, for prompt delivery, at the late previous quotations. Some shipping demand has been noted for Lumber stock for the West Indies and South America, though checked by the high rates of freight and the great scarcity of available tonnage.

MOLASSES—Since the sales reported in our last no business of moment reported; quotations unchanged.

NAILS—The demand has been up to a fair average, with prices well maintained.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, active, with sales reported at $2 20@$2 40, on sales of 5,660 bbls.; also 2,300 bbls., free on board, at $2 50 ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar unchanged; 250 bbls. Northern sold on private terms.... Spirits Turpentine in fair demand, and quoted firm at 60c. at the close, with sales of 450 bbls. at this rate; also 60 bbls. at 59½c. ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been comparatively quiet, since our last, with City quoted at $38, gold; Western at $40 50@$41, currency. The week's exports have been 7,842 bags.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull at 9¼c., in bulk.... Refined in very limited request, and quoted here, for early delivery, at 19½c. At Philadelphia, generally quoted at 19c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held higher, on restricted offerings, and a moderate demand; sales, for prompt delivery, 300 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, part at $16 50; 150 bbls. old do. do., at $16 75; and 500 bbls. extra Prime, part at $13. For forward delivery, sales were reported of 750 bbls. new Western Mess, last day of March, at $15 25@$15 50; and 250 bbls. do., April, at $16 25.... City-cured Hogs quoted at 8c.@8¼c. on a very moderate trade.... Cut Meats buoyant in price, on an active demand, especially for dry-salted Shoulders and Pickled Hams. Sales, 500 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, at 12c.; 1,000 pkgs. and boxes dry-salted Shoulders at 6¾c.; and 1,250 boxes do., Chicago deliveries, at 6c.; also sundry lots of Bulk Meats at very full rates.... Bacon held higher, and offered sparingly, checking business; sales, 525 boxes Short Clear, in lots, at 8c.; 200 boxes Western Long Clear, at 9c.; 125 boxes City do., part at 9¼c.; 180 boxes Short Rib, to arrive, at 9c.; and 140 boxes Short Rib, and light Short Clear, on dock at 8¾c. for unInspected.... Lard has been very much confidently sought after and again quoted stronger in price, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,540 tcs. Western Steam, part to arrive, at 8 11-16c.@8¾c., quoted at the close at 8¾c.@8 11-16c.; 300 tcs. Western Kettle at 9c.; 170 tcs. City Steam at 8¼c.; 300 tcs. No. 1 City at 8 11-16c. For forward delivery, there has been a brisk movement reported at firmer prices, closing in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 500 tcs. of Western Steam, March, at 8¼c.; 3,000 tcs. do., April, at 8 11-16c.@8¾c., nearly all at 8¾c.; 4,000 tcs. do., May, 8 15-16c.@9 1-16c.; 250 tcs. do., to arrive in May, at 8¾c.; and 4,750 tcs. do., June, at 9¼c., closing with 1-16c. ₱ lb. more asked for all months.... Beef, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs quoted essentially as before, on a moderate movement.... The week's exports hence for European ports have been 1,889 bbls. Pork, 29,976 boxes Bacon, 1,900 pks. Lard, 2,118 tcs. Beef, 25 pkgs. Butter, and 17,481 boxes Cheese.

SALT—There has been a fairly active inquiry noted for stock as firm prices, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 50@$1 60; Liverpool Fine, $2 00@$2 25 ₱ sack, from store; Turk's Island at 35c.@40c. ₱ bushel; Syracuse Ground at $1 20@$1 40; Factory-filled, $2 25; Bulk, 30c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Dull at 6¾c. gold.

SEEDS—Sales, 1,000 bags Calcutta Linseed, from store, at $2 07½, gold, 90 days; market steady, but otherwise dull.

SKINS—A fairly active business has been reported in Deer at firmer prices, including Honduras, 70c.; Maracaibo, 70c.; Para, 70c.; Venezuela, 70c.; Orinoco, 70c.; Sisal, 65c.; San Juan, 65c.; Vera Cruz, 70c.; Porto Cabello, 70c.; Angostura, 60c.; Para, 75c.; Southern and Texas, 40c.@60c., currency, ₱ lb. Sales, 15,000 lbs. Para, 1,500 lbs. Coral Anchorage, 2,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, and 4,000 lbs. Texas and Matamoras. Receipts, 85 bales from Porto Cabello, 105 bales from Para, 4 bales from Aspinwall, 7 bales from San Francisco, 1,595 Skins from Ciudad Bolivar, and 27 bales Texas, &c. Goat offered more freely and quoted weaker, on a dull market; sales, 150 bales Curacoa; receipts, 160 bales from Tampico, 133 bales from Curacoa, 11 bales from Savanilla, 27 bales Mexican via New-Orleans, 14 bales from London, and 24 bales Texas.

SPICES—A moderate demand has been noted for the leading kinds of stock, with prices quoted firm.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted about steady, on a comparatively fair inquiry for refining purposes. Sales, 1,765 hhds. and 2,051 boxes, including 417 hhds. Guadaloupe at 7¼c.; 96 hhds. refining Demarara at 7¼c.; 900 hhds. about good refining Cuba at 8¼c.; 450 boxes grade Clayed Havana at 7¼c.@8¼c.; 228 hhds. and 1,561 boxes Molasses Sugar at 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Refined quiet, but unchanged in price.

TALLOW, &c.—A good inquiry prevails for Tallow at firm rates; sales, 30,000 lbs. fair to strictly prime, part to arrive, at 8¼c.@9c.... Stearine strong and wanted; sales, 250 tcs. prime, May option, at 9¼c.; and 250 tcs. do., to arrive in May, at 9¼c.... The week's exports hence for Europe have been 1,171 pkgs.

WHISKY—Declined to 91c.; sales, 200 bbls.

WOOL—A moderately active movement has been noted in this line since our last, the demand having been mainly for supplies to meet the present wants of manufacturers, who, however, have been very confident in their bidding, in view of the protracted stringency on money, and the comparative tameness in the way of goods sold. Prices, as a rule, have, thus far, met with a remarkably slow sale, details of a few prominent specialities. The offerings of stock have not been very heavy, yet have been ample for all urgent requirements, with prices showing no further material alteration, though on some sorts for cash, buyers have had the advantage. Domestic Fleece has been marketed during the present week to the extent of about 155,000 lbs., in lots, chiefly at from 40c.@45c., extra, to XX, selling most freely at from 55c.@58c. There has been more animation in domestic Pulled than in domestic Fleece, the reported transactions in Pulled having been equal to nearly 300,000 lbs., in sundry lots, mostly within the range of from 42c.@50c. California stock, especially Spring clip, has been quite brisk, but the dealings have been generally in low-priced grades; sales have been reported since our last of equal to about 300,000 lbs. Spring, in lots, chiefly at 25c.@30c., and about 85,000 lbs. Fall at from 22c.@26c., in good part at 24c. ₱ lb. Combing and scoured Wool has been attracting considerable attention; some 85,000 combing changed hands at from 60c. for very low grade to equal to 70c. for very choice, and 150 bales scoured stock were placed at 70c. for about medium quality: also, 8,000 lbs. sub-washed at 58c. Texas and Mexican sold to the extent of about 27,500 lbs., at from 30c.@35c. Cape has been about steady, but not its match for activity; about 130 Bales sold, in lots, within the previous range of from 52c.@56c. ₱ lb. Other kinds of foreign have been comparatively dull at essentially unaltered figures.... From Boston the advices are of rather more inquiry from manufacturers, but without improvement in prices, some lots of Fleece selling lower than previously reported. Sales for the week, 320,000 lbs. domestic and 200,000 lbs. foreign.

The Public Ledger of the 27th inst. has the following, viz.: "Philadelphia is the scene of rather more animation, and about twelve hundred bales of fleeces, with X to choice XXX and pick-lock Fleece reported sold at 50c.@56c., chiefly at 55c.@56c. for Extra and XX, latter choice; and pulled, at 40c.@55c., chiefly at 52c.@56c.... Reports from the West are to the effect that there are only small stocks to come forward, and some of these are held by the owners above the current market rates.

FREIGHTS—Trade has been dull and slow in its movements since our last; rates generally quoted as before.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been by sail, 300 bales Cotton, at 9-16d.@7-32d. and ½ ₱ 100 lbs.; and by steam, 1,700 bales do. at 7-16d.@½d., prompt and 9-16d.@5-8d. for forward deliveries to suit vessels; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 45s.; and 460 bbls. Apples, part at 4s.... And a British bark, 635 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For Cork, for orders, a fair bark, 350 tons, at 35s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.... For Bristol, a Norwegian bark, 408 tons, with 2,700 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₱ bbl.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 884 tons (to arrive), with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 423 tons, (to arrive) hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d., to the United Kingdom; and 7s. to the Continent, with St. ₱ bbl. A fair stock request for early delivery, and old quoted a shade cheaper, with new about steady. Sales, 32,800 bushels at 86½c. for old Mixed Western afloat; 86½c. @87½c. for fair to very good do.; 88c. for choice do.; 89c. for very choice do.; 66c.@67c. for new Mixed Western. For forward delivery there has been rather more inquiry on the basis of 62c. for prime old Mixed Western, June option, with sales reported of 74,000 bushels, chiefly at 62½c. Barley and Barley-malt quiet and quoted about as before.... Oats have been firm but less sought after. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,500 bushels as 56c.@55c. for New White Western, 54½c. for new Mixed Western, 46c.@49c. for poor to very good new Black do.; 48c.@50c. for Mixed State; 51½c. for old Mixed Western, in store.... The week's exports hence for European ports include 1,230 bbls. Flour, 37,186 bushels Wheat, and 94,417 bushels Corn.

HEMP—Quiet at former rates; 500 bales Jute Butts, to arrive, sold at 2 1-16c., currency.

HIDES—There has been rather more animation noted, with a fair stock to favorably assort from, while wet-salted domestic show firmness. The week's receipts have been 13,038 Hides. Sales, 45,900 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 300 dry Buenos Ayres, 22@25 lbs., on private terms; 40,000 dry Montevideo, 21@22 lbs., at 27c., gold, selected; 1,000 dry Montevideo Kips, (to arrive,) 10 lbs.; 2,000 dry Mexican, 22 lbs.; 1,800 dry California, 23 lbs.; 1,400 dry Matamoras, 24½ lbs., on private terms; 5,500 dry Corpus Christi, 22@24 lbs., at 25c., gold, selected; 1,000 dry Texas, (part to arrive,) 22@24 lbs., at 21c., flat, to 22½c., currency, selected; 3,000 dry Texas Kips, (part to arrive,) 10 lbs.; 400 dry Southern, 17 lbs.; 2,000 wet-salted Texas, 50@60 lbs., at 16½c., gold, to 18c., currency, on private terms; 800 wet-salted City slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., at 12½c., currency. In addition to which, 15,418 Rio Grande Hides and 3,719 do. Kips have been sold to arrive at Boston, on private terms. The stock on hand is 183,300 Hides and 1,000 Kips. Same time last year, 41,400 Hides and 40 bales.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The inquiry has been gradually reviving, chiefly, however, for job lots, for prompt delivery, at the late previous quotations. Some shipping demand has been noted for

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway

7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS,

SECURED BY A

1st Mortgage on its Extension.

The line of this Road, including the Extension, is 402 miles, and IS COMPLETED, except the short distance of eighty-five miles between Havana, on the Illinois River, and the Mississippi.

A part of the line, (203½ miles,) from Indianapolis to Pekin, has been in successful operation over two years, and is recognized as one of the most important roads coming into the City of Indianapolis. Its net earnings are more than sufficient to pay interest on ALL Bonds issued by the Company, and its receipts for 1872 were more than $395,000 greater than in the previous year.

These Bonds possess unusual strength, and we recommend them for the following reasons:

1. The Road is already earning more than operating expenses and interest.

2. The unfinished portion of the line will be completed within a few months, and the entire road has an immense business immediately tributary to it.

EARNINGS FOR LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1872 WERE AT THE RATE OF $7,227 PER MILE per annum, and must reach $10,000 per mile within two years, and continue progressive.

3. The effect of such revenue upon the market value of the capital stock of the Road, as well as upon its convertible bonds, is obvious.

4. The SECURITY IS COMPLETE.

5. The management of the Road is acknowledged to be SUPERIOR, and there can be no possibility of any default in interest payments.

The Bonds are SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, $1,000 each, convertible at option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

ALL NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT BEST MARKET RATES.

Further information furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale $400,000 PAR VALUE ILLINOIS RIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are FIRST-CLASS in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,

70 William-st., N. Y.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 24, 1873.

THE ATTENTION OF CLAIMANTS is invited to the following legislation on the subject of the MONTANA INDIAN WAR CLAIMS of 1867:

AN ACT to enable the Secretary of War to pay the expenses incurred in suppressing the Indian hostilities in the Territory of Montana, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department to determine the amounts justly due upon the claims for expenses necessarily incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in the Territory of Montana, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, which have been examined and reported upon by the Inspector-General James A. Hardie; but in no case shall the sum allowed thereon be in excess of the award reported by said Gen. Hardie; and in the investigation the testimony taken by Gen. Hardie in relation thereto shall be received in evidence, but the same shall not be regarded as conclusive unless said officers are satisfied therewith. And the sums so found to be due shall be paid to the persons severally entitled thereto by warrants drawn under the direction of the Secretary of War: Provided, That the acceptance of such payment shall be in full of all claims on account of said expenses; and provided further, That no claim under the provisions of this act shall be settled or allowed unless presented within one year from the passage of this act.

Approved March 3, 1873.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for former years, and for other purposes, namely:

To enable the Secretary of War, according to the act upon that subject passed at the present session of Congress, to pay for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in the Territory of Montana in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to the persons entitled thereto, the claims reported upon by Gen. James A. Hardie, under the provisions of section ten of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, and for other purposes, for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy," approved July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for that purpose there is hereby appropriated, from any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

* * * * * * *

Approved, March 3, 1873.

All claimants under the foregoing acts are requested to present their original vouchers to the Second Controller of the Treasury, Hon. J. M. Brodhead, Washington, D. C., either in person or by attorney, with power of attorney to collect the awards in the latter case.

Major George Bell, Commissary of Subsistence, Depot Commissary, Washington, D. C., office corner 15th and B sts., south-west, has been assigned to the duty of paying the sums awarded claimants.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

TO THE DEPOSITORS IN AND OTHER creditors of the BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK of the City of New-York: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court, made in the matter of Mersey Hall, that a dividend of ten (10) per cent. of the debts of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, of the City of New-York, is ready to be made among all those creditors of the said Bank who have exhibited their claims as creditors and whose debts have been ascertained. Office for payment, No. 32 Broadway, New-York. Hours of payment, between 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, commencing on the 7th day of April, 1873.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 26, 1873.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
As Receiver of the Bowling-green Savings Bank of the City of New-York.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 5th day of April next, and will reopen on the morning of the 8th day of May next. GEORGE B. ELY, secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, for the election of directors, and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 7, 1873, at No. 84 New-st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed March 27, and be reopened April 10, 1873.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen directors of the Panama Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on Monday, the 7th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th day of April.

JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company and inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 8, 1873, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, noon. By order of the Board.

J. DUBOIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 126 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXteen directors of the Company, constituting the first class, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of April proximo, from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. HAXTON, Secretary.

STOCK PRIVILEGES.—HENRY C. CROSS, 52 Broad-st., N. Y., member of N. Y. Stock Exchange, will buy and sell privileges on commission. Refers to Messrs. F. B. Wallace & Co., Gibson, Casanove & Co., A. W. Shepard & Co., Hill, Scott & Co., Talcott & Sons, J. L. Brownell & Bros., and others.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND

7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds

Completed Road,

Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS.

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,

Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED A. REEVES,
Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000.

STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until THURSDAY, April 3, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of stocks of the Cityof New-York, to-wit:

Additional new Croton Aqueduct stock, authorized by chapter 220, Laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900.....$150,000

Croton Aqueduct new main stock, authorized by chapter 893, Laws of 1872, payable Nov. 1, 1900.. 150,000

Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of May and November in each year.

The proposals will state the amount of stocks desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will, respectively, be required to deposit to the credit of the Controller the sum awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates, for equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 26, 1873.

7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a Specialty of County, City and School District Bonds, Guarantee Legality of all bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. Send for Price List.

THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, just published by our house, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols., price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,
NO. 33 RUE DU QUATRE SEPTEMBRE,
PARIS.
BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
TRAVELERS' LETTERS RECEIVED AND FORWARDED.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS DUE 1902.

The Company offer at par and accrued interest, until further notice, $1,000,000 of the above-bonds. If preferred, the next coupon will be detached and interest to May 1 deducted from the payment.

The bonds bear interest at 6 per Cent., have coupons attached, payable May 1 and Nov. 1, and can be registered in the name of holder, or pass as a bearer bond, as may be desired from time to time. The bonds are convertible at par into stock, between Nov. 1, 1875, and Nov. 1, 1877. Apply to

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

SULL'S HEAD BANK.

The depositors must positively come forward today and subscribe for the balance of the Preferred Stock, which must be taken up by them before the bank can be opened. The Subscription Committee are in constant session at the Ashland House, corner 4th-av. and 24th-st.

A. S. CAMERON,
Chairman.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 3, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway Company, held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on the 5th day of March, 1873, it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company be called for the purpose of approving or not, as shall seem to them proper, a lease of the said railway, its branches and appurtenant lines, to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, then to be submitted to said stockholders for their action; and also for the purpose of acting upon a proposal to authorize the Directors of said Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway to issue not exceeding five millions increased capital stock of said Company for purposes authorized by law.

In accordance with the said resolutions, notice is hereby given that a meeting of said stockholders has been called for the purpose aforesaid, and will be held at the general office of said Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 16th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and that the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 5th day of April, and remain closed until the 17th day of April next.

H. B. HURLBUT, President.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders that they will have the privilege of subscribing at par to the stock of this Company in the proportion of thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent. of the number of shares registered in their names April 1, 1873.

Those entitled to a fraction of a share can subscribe for a full share.

All subscriptions must be made between May 1 and 24, 1873, and no subscription will be received after the latter date.

The following are the dates of payment: First installment of fifty per cent. between May 1 and 24, 1873, and the remainder (fifty per cent.) to be called for on sixty days' notice, in installments not exceeding twenty-five per cent. at any one time.

The privilege of taking new stock may be sold by any shareholder. Blank allotments can be had at this office. The new stock can be paid for in full at time of subscription, if desired.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

CARY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cary Improvement Company, for the choice of Directors and Secretary, and such other business as may legally come before them will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 103 State-st., Boston, on TUESDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday, March 27 to Friday, April 4. By order of the Directors.

WILLIAM PRATT, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—ALL STOCKholders in this Bank are requested to call immediately at the Metropolitan Bank, Broadway, or J. M. Fuller, No. 3 Wall-st., or P. E. Mather, No. 30 Nassau-st., or G. W. Willets, Bull's Head Bank, to subscribe necessary papers for saving the Bank, and to bring their certificates of stock. Immediate action is indispensable. By order of

COMMITTEE OF STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for Directors of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, and inspectors of the next election, will be held at their office, No. 130 Broadway, on Monday, April 7, 1873. Poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

I. RENSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

10 TO 20 PER CENT.

INVESTMENTS.

ILLINOIS AND KANSAS

REGISTERED COUPON BONDS.

INTEREST PAID BY STATE TREASURER IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS. INSURANCE, GAS-LIGHT, BANK, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO OTHER FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SAFE, AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

ALBERT B. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Choice investments, stocks, and bonds a specialty with this house for twenty-one years.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER MARKETABLE SECURITIES received in exchange at best prices.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO, DANville and Vincennes Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1873, will be paid, in gold, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

AMOS TENNY, Treasurer.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 366 3D-AV.,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1873.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—The final quarterly dividend of Three and one-half (3½) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable out of the earnings of the past three months, on and after April 1 prox.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Commencing April 1, 1873, the interest on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

GEO. S. McKIERNAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, March 18, 1873.

The interest due April 1 next on the Fourth Mortgage Bonds New-York and Erie Railway will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st. W. T. SHEARMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD,
JEFFERSONVILLE, March 26, 1873.

THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, maturing at Bank of America, New-York, April 1, will be paid at maturity, or the holders thereof may, at their option, receive 25% Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, principal and interest guaranteed, at (95) ninety-five in exchange therefor. The exchange will be made bond for bond, and the difference of five (5) per cent. will be paid the holder in cash at the time of making the exchange.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1873.

FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of April next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 8th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
(Stonington Railroad.)
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and one-half per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 29 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of April next.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th April. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1873.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS, due April 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date at our office. No. 59 Liberty-st.:

Chicago and Alton Railroad Income Bonds.

St. Louis, Jacksonville, and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

Dubuque South-western Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
March 20, 1873.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILroad First MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Coupons from said Bonds, maturing on the 1st April, 1873, will be paid at our office on and after that date.

Schedules will be furnished on application.

Lists of more than twenty Coupons must be left one day for examination.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST MATURing April 1, 1873, on the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Canada Southern Railway Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, at the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway.

M. COURTRIGHT, President.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared, payable on the 25th day of April next, to the stockholders of this Company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such upon the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th day of April prox. F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 11, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX per cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after Tuesday, April 15. The transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th of April, both inclusive.

J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The quarterly dividend of One and a Quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the offices of this company, in St. Louis, Mo., and at No. 287 Broadway, New-York, April 15, 1873, to stockholders of record of April 1, 1873. A. V. STOUT,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1873. Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1873.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST mortgage bonds of this company falling due on the 1st day of April next, will be paid in gold on and after that day at the City Bank, New-York.

THOMAS W. PEARSALL, Treasurer.

No. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1873.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILroad Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.—Coupons from the above bonds, due April 1, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

No. 32 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The coupons from the above bonds, due April 1, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at my office. THEODORE BERDELL.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY First Mortgage Coupons, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. B. E. SMITH, President.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—Coupons due Jan. 1, 1873, off the old bonds and consols, and interest on registered stock payable April 1, 1873, collected by

JOHN B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

THE DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGton and PEKIN Coupons, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. B. E. SMITH, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONOKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE
SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st.

DEPOSITS made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1—SIX PER CENT. from $1 to $5,000.

T. W. DECKER, President.
DAVID MORGAN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ASSETS.....$6,406,908 00

Present rate of Interest, Six per cent.

Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1.

Interest computed from the 1st of each month, and is paid or credited on balance on hand on the last days of June and December of each year.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Banking hours every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German, and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of APRIL, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $6,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Six per cent. interest paid. Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1. Assets, Ten Millions nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. Books in English, French, and German.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 633 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Deposits made now or on April 1 will be entitled to interest from April 1. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW draw interest from April 1. Interest payable in July.

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1873, **$7,944,878 66.**

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR, No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—WILSON WELSH, as Assignee for the benefit of creditors of Henry L. Gill and Thomas G. Gill, plaintiff, against HENRY CLEWS, Theodore S. Fowler, Francis A. Drexel, Anthony J. Drexel, Joseph W. Drexel, John Pierpont Morgan, John N. Robinson, James H. Wright, Jay Cooke, William G. Moorehead, Harris C. Fahnestock, Henry D. Cooke, Pitt Cooke, James A. Garland, George C. Thomas, Jay Cooke, Jr., John B. Haskin, C. C. Whitney, the National Park Bank, Henry L. Gill, and Thomas G. Gill, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Number 11 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated March 14, 1873.

ALBERT B. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—"Choice investments, stocks, and bonds a specialty with this house for twenty-one years.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER MARKETABLE SECURITIES received in exchange at best prices.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO, DANville and Vincennes Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1873, will be paid, in gold, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

AMOS TENNY, Treasurer.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 366 3D-AV.,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1873.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—The final quarterly dividend of Three and one-half (3½) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable out of the earnings of the past three months, on and after April 1 prox.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Commencing April 1, 1873, the interest on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

GEO. S. McKIERNAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ERIE RAILWAY,
March 18, 1873.

The interest due April 1 next on the Fourth Mortgage Bonds New-York and Erie Railway will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st. W. T. SHEARMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD,
JEFFERSONVILLE, March 26, 1873.

THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, maturing at Bank of America, New-York, April 1, will be paid at maturity, or the holders thereof may, at their option, receive 25% Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, principal and interest guaranteed, at (95) ninety-five in exchange therefor. The exchange will be made bond for bond, and the difference of five (5) per cent. will be paid the holder in cash at the time of making the exchange.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1873.

FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of April next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 8th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
(Stonington Railroad.)
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and one-half per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 29 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of April next.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th April. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1873.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS, due April 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date at our office. No. 59 Liberty-st.:

Chicago and Alton Railroad Income Bonds.

St. Louis, Jacksonville, and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

Dubuque South-western Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
March 20, 1873.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILroad First MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Coupons from said Bonds, maturing on the 1st April, 1873, will be paid at our office on and after that date.

Schedules will be furnished on application.

Lists of more than twenty Coupons must be left one day for examination.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST MATURing April 1, 1873, on the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Canada Southern Railway Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, at the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway.

M. COURTRIGHT, President.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared, payable on the 25th day of April next, to the stockholders of this Company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such upon the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th day of April prox. F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 11, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX per cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after Tuesday, April 15. The transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th of April, both inclusive.

J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The quarterly dividend of One and a Quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the offices of this company, in St. Louis, Mo., and at No. 287 Broadway, New-York, April 15, 1873, to stockholders of record of April 1, 1873. A. V. STOUT,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1873. Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1873.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST mortgage bonds of this company falling due on the 1st day of April next, will be paid in gold on and after that day at the City Bank, New-York.

THOMAS W. PEARSALL, Treasurer.

No. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1873.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILroad Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.—Coupons from the above bonds, due April 1, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

No. 32 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The coupons from the above bonds, due April 1, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at my office. THEODORE BERDELL.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY First Mortgage Coupons, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. B. E. SMITH, President.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—Coupons due Jan. 1, 1873, off the old bonds and consols, and interest on registered stock payable April 1, 1873, collected by

JOHN B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

THE DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN Coupons, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. B. E. SMITH, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONOKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE
SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st.

DEPOSITS made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1—SIX PER CENT. from $1 to $5,000.

T. W. DECKER, President.
DAVID MORGAN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ASSETS.....$6,406,908 00

Present rate of Interest, Six per cent.

Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1.

Interest computed from the 1st of each month, and is paid or credited on balance on hand on the last days of June and December of each year.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Banking hours every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German, and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMO

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Katherine Rogers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. G. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—COUSIN JACK—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss J. Lee.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—NEW-YEAR'S EVE—Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—UNCLE SAM.—Mr. John Brougham, Mrs. John Wood.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE SCOUT OF THE PRAIRIE—Mr. W. F. Cody, Mlle. Moriacchi.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed. Matinée.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME. Day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—LENT'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS, and ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Messrs. Rubinstein, Wieniawski, and Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING-GAS and MUSIC.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-emmently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $13 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $12; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Some striking facts are given by one of our correspondents, writing from Springfield, Ill., with reference to the railway extortions in that State. The charges on the Chicago and North-western and the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroads illustrate very forcibly shrewd GEORGE STEPHENSON'S familiar maxim, that where combustion is possible competition is impossible. The two roads above mentioned ought to compete. They, in reality, combine, and the patrons of both suffer accordingly. The first question for the farmers to settle is: Can combination among the customers and competition among the railways be secured?

Nothing could exceed the apparent coolness with which the Connecticut Press takes the pending canvass in that State. A week from to-day the election takes place, and it is by no means an unimportant one. The State Government and the Representatives in Congress are to be chosen. When elections occur every year, excitement cannot be looked for until the last moment; but we trust that the Republicans of the State will not allow the present contest to go by default. They have an excellent set of candidates to vote for. To allow them to be defeated, when the party possesses the strength to elect them, would not only be unjust to them, but a grave mistake. These gentlemen represent the best element in the Republican Party. Is the party prepared, even by inference, to repudiate that element in favor of anything the Democracy can offer?

Whatever may be the final result of the dispute between the Post-office Department and the railway companies, as to the postal-cars, the latter have acted wisely in agreeing to run the cars for the present. That this decision is due to devotion to the public interests, as the companies claim, is somewhat doubtful, in view of the statements which have just been made by the Postmaster-General. It will be noticed that Mr. CRESWELL denies the statement that no additional compensation for mail service has been allowed on account of the running of these cars, and the remuneration which he mentions as having been given seems ample to insure the companies a profit. The matter is now to be examined before the Senate Special Committee, and it is to be hoped that an amicable arrangement will be made. Both parties to the contest may be sure that the public will in no event patiently submit to be deprived of the facilities afforded by the postal-cars, and if the companies make and adhere to inadmissable demands, public opinion will justify the Postmaster-General in using whatever power may be found to be lawful to insure a continuance of this branch of the service.

It is somewhat early to judge of the political probabilities of next Fall's elections; but the letter from Virginia which we publish this morning is encouraging, from the fact that it shows the Republicans of that State to be already aware of the importance of the contest before them. The victory they gained last year has, undoubtedly, had the effect of removing much of the prejudice which existed against the party, and by proper management the Republicans can take full possession of the State. There are no indications at present that any blunders will be committed, and we hope for a political triumph in the Old Dominion at the next election which will insure not only its domestic quiet, but the speedy and full development of its unsurpassed material resources. When this triumph has been achieved, the problems which have perplexed Virginia since the close of the war will be easy of solution, and the Republicans have, therefore, the greatest incentive to extraordinary exertion.

The literature of the old Erie controversy made the term "convertible bonds" familiar to all readers of newspapers. A correspondent in another column explains the way in which stockholders are robbed by this device. He also exposes some of the injustice inflicted under the form of "perpetual leases." He is a gentleman qualified to speak of the subjects he discusses.

The railroad accident at Cambridge, N. Y., last evening, by which several lives were lost, should be a warning to the managers of transportation lines to exercise unusual care during the next few days. The breaking up of Winter always renders the tracks insecure by the frost coming out of the ground, and it appears that the disaster at Cambridge was directly due to this cause. Catastrophies of this character occur every Spring, and as it is evident they can be avoided by proper supervision of the tracks, the traveling public will not tolerate the culpable negligence which their occurrence implies. It sometimes happens that an unavoidable accident occurs upon a railway, but it is never due to a weather contingency dependent upon a change of seasons, against which capable managers can and should provide.

District-Attorney PHELPS is rendering society another important service by his energetic proceedings against those notorious outlaws, WESLEY ALLEN and MARTIN ALLEN. These permanent pests of the City have generally managed to escape the penalty of their crimes, but, having the misfortune to be arrested while attempting to commit a burglary in Mercer-street, Friday night, they have been recognized as identified with the bold burglary at Association Hall, and the District-Attorney sends their case before the Grand Jury to-day. If the proof is as good as the will of Mr. PHELPS, there is a pleasant prospect that the ALLENS may be required to do the State some protracted service. It will not require much more of the faithful and energetic discharge of duty upon the part of the District-Attorney, which has been apparent since the present incumbent took office, to convince the most skeptical of our law-breakers that they can easily find more comfortable fields of labor than this City now presents.

The Responsibility for the Charter.

Those Republican Senators who are insisting upon impracticable methods of arranging the appointng power in the charter might study with some profit the recent utterances of the Tammany organs. The *World*, for instance, has returned to its first love, and sounds the praises of the Tweed charter through a column of stilted sentences. It thinks we can get along very well under the present law, and says of the charter pending in the Senate that, if it should finally be defeated, "the community will feel no regret, but a lively, thankful sense of relief." Hoping that the charter is to fail because of what it calls Republican "wrangles," the *World* rejoices greatly at the prospect of TWEED'S appointees continuing to control their departments of the City Government, and to draw the enormous salaries which TWEED arranged for them. The *Tribune* is not so stupid as to say that the people desire anything of the sort, but after much nonsense concerning the "rival factions" which are "mustering their forces at Albany," betrays its fear that a proper charter will be passed, and forthwith proceeds to do its little utmost to complicate the situation, and prevent the calamity of a new charter which it so dreads.

As a means to this end it declares that the tax-payers require "the concentration of responsibility in the hands of the Mayor, who shall have full powers of appointment and removal, untrammeled by the Aldermen." In its present lamentable condition of ignorance, it is possible the *Tribune* may believe this, but everybody having any knowledge of affairs knows that it is not true. Except the Committee of Seventy, in its one half-hearted and soon abandoned plea, nobody having the slightest right to speak in the name of the Reform sentiment has ever advocated this "one man power." It is so repugnant to the spirit of our institutions, and may be so dangerous in its use, that it is now universally shunned. Any attempt to again introduce it into the charter controversy has but one object; the tools of Tammany see the possibility of the passage of the charter in a proper shape, and they seek to foment further differences by again making this "one man power" an issue of the dispute. They know the people demand nothing of the kind, and they know also that they do require that the Mayor shall nominate and the Board of Aldermen confirm.

Do not the Republicans in the Legislature see that they are giving aid and comfort to their enemies by the course they are pursuing? Every day that they delay giving us a charter in which the principle of the Lowery amendment has been incorporated they are carrying grist to the Tammany mill. Every day that is lost in seeking to force through either one of the schemes as to the appointing power which, it is now suspected, a selfish devotion to personal interests has devised, the safety of the Republican Party is risked. This contest has lasted so long that the people see its merits. The cry that the matter must be fixed so that Republicans shall rule has no longer any power to deceive. Senators WOODIN and MADDEN profess an anxiety for the welfare of the Republican Party in this City so great as to be suspicious; but they can easily remove the distrust which their course has awakened by ceasing to oppose the passage of the charter in the shape in which it will be a credit and strength, instead of a disgrace and weakness, to the Republican Party. They know what pledges were made in the name of the party, and they know that to prove false to any of them, for any reason whatever, is to forfeit the confidence of the people.

Whoever stands in the way of the redemption of these pledges must take the consequences. The people demand of this Legislature a charter which will insure honesty and economy in the administration of Municipal affairs, and to this end require that the appointing power shall be deposited in a manner analogous to that justified by the experience of the National and State Governments. Whoever obstructs the passage of such a charter as this must take a very grave responsibility. The failure to secure the fruits of the great victory achieved at the polls will be laid only to those who now stand in its way. The errors of the past may be forgiven, but the time has come when mistakes can no longer be pleaded. Any future refusal to perform an obvious duty will not be forgotten nor forgiven by the people. All the facts of the case are now fully understood, and it only remains for the Republicans in the Legislature to do right, whatever may be the consequences to individuals or factions. Whoever among them refuses to do this will seek in vain to evade the popular rebuke which, in the end, always overtakes those who are false to a public trust. Let Republicans remember that while they hesitate Tammany rejoices; the people do not delight in such merriment, and will not forget those who hesitate until it is too late to turn this rejoicing into cursing.

"Practical Men."

We trust none of our readers have failed to look over the very interesting biography of Mr. BRASSEY, the celebrated contractor, which has been issued recently in England. Mr. BRASSEY may be called the most successful "practical man" of the day, in any civilized country; that is, he made more money for himself, he employed more labor, he executed more public works of great importance, and acquired a greater influence in his own field of work than almost any other practical man in Europe or America, during the last generation. He built railroads in England, Ireland, France, Italy, Germany, the Principalities, India, Canada, and South America, besides many other public structures of the highest importance. His business engagements and contracts covered the civilized world. He employed, at different times, hundreds of thousands of men. His administration was like that of the Finance Minister of an empire, and he died possessing a colossal fortune. All this was achieved without help of money, position or outside influence, but merely by the quality of his individual brain.

What, however, is most impressive in the career of this successful contractor is, that though the practical man, *par excellence*, of his day, he had not what are generally considered the necessary qualities of this class of men. He was not sharp or grasping. He was distinguished by a peculiar trustfulness and generosity toward his employes. His effort was not to keep all he could for himself, and to press to the wall all with whom he had dealings. He allowed his subordinates to share in his profits. He made every employe interested in the contract, directly or indirectly. He paid liberal wages, and if a subcontractor fell upon unexpected obstacles, which would cut down his profits, he often made up the deficit himself. In the thousand complicated questions and disputes which arose in regard to these contracts, he never had but one lawsuit, and he preferred to bear more than his proportion of the loss rather than go to law. He was known in one instance to rebuild a fallen viaduct, for which, perhaps, he was not strictly responsible, at an expense to himself of $200,000, rather than have the railroad unfinished at the stipulated time. In all his dealings, he seems to have been easy with every one but himself. Though possessing one of the clearest brains of the day in regard to any projected work of engineering, his only fault is represented to have been that he was too ready to yield to the persuasions of his friends to undertake enterprises which his judgment disapproved. In a word, he was the very opposite in moral characteristics of the prevailing idea in America of the successful "practical man." He was never exacting with his employes; he never sought to overreach in his bargains; he was content with moderate profits, and was generous and trustful to a fault.

We will not invidiously mention names, but if our readers will think of the two most successful practical men in New-York who have acquired the largest fortunes and the greatest influence by their own personal exertions, they will see that their moral characteristics are not quite those of Mr. BRASSEY. Few of their followers have shared in their profits. They are reputed to be hard toward their employes, without confidence and without sympathy toward them. Amid all the vast army of their subordinates and dependents, there will be scarcely one who will love and cherish their names when they are gone. They have no human bond amid any of the great numbers to whom they have given employment. Toward their competitors they have been cruel and relentless, trampling upon the weak without a feeling of compunction. One of them, it is true, has shown marked integrity in his business, and, while serving himself, has served the public. The other, at periods in his life, has trampled upon the interests of the public as he would on those of his rivals, and has used means to secure his power which will never bear investigation. Both have succeeded by indomitable will and pure brain force.

To mankind generally, however, the success of the great English engineer would seem much more admirable. It has entered into the moral progress of the world. His life has added to the power of human generosity and sympathy. His memory is embalmed in a thousand grateful hearts who will not let it die, and the force of his example will add to the general tide of "good-will" among men. We cannot but think that more of our great employers and organizers of labor in this country would do well to imitate Mr. BRASSEY in his mode of dealing with his subordinates. There is not enough of the "co-operative" principle in the great mercantile and manufacturing establishments. The employes feel their interests too separate from those of their employers. Were Mr. BRASSEY'S principles current among our business houses we should not hear of those disgraceful underhand conspiracies of clerks against the heads of the house, such as have brought unmerited disgrace this Winter on honored business-names, and we should not be startled by such extraordinary defalcations or robberies as have just occurred among the employes or officials of the Bull's Head Bank.

The most successful organizer and employer of labor in this City, especially on its parks, has always been distinguished in his management for such qualities as characterized the great English contractor. His success is an indication of what the relations of employer and employed might be in New-York. It shows that a practical man may win the highest honors in his field of work, and yet preserve the most generous qualities of human nature.

The Spanish Bourbons.

There is a cheerful willingness in the Spanish mind to resign rights that are incapable of enforcement. Thus, Queen ISABELLA, being well convinced that whatever else the Spaniards might want, they could never, by any possibility, desire her fat and feeble presence, recently gave up her claim to the throne in favor of her son, Don ALFONSO. The young King AMADEUS, presuming that nobody in Spain would want an honest and intelligent King, abdicated the other day, without, however, involving any other unfortunate prince in difficulties by bequeathing to him the crown. And now Don CARLOS, who has been plotting and fighting for years in order to become the Most Catholic King, ceases to desire that doubtful honor, and resigns his pretensions in favor of his son, during whose minority Don ALFONSO is to be regent. It only remains for the Republicans to announce that they have had quite enough of the expensive and dangerous game of trying to govern Spain, and to retire in favor of MONTPENSIER or some other pretender. The curious readiness of the claimants to the Spanish throne to present their rights to young and presumably foolish princes, forcibly suggests the thankless nature of the task that lies before a Spanish King.

The abdication of Don CARLOS is, however, an important matter. The hostility between the Carlists and the Isabellists has been of the most bitter character for forty years. While the present representatives of these two parties remained open enemies, there was necessarily a division in the Bourbon ranks, which greatly strengthened the Republicans, or whatever other party might hold the reins of government. There can be no question that the Spanish Monarchists greatly outnumber the Republicans, and nothing but the fact of their division into the two hostile camps of Carlists and Alfonsists rendered the success of the Republicans possible, even for a moment. That these two factions are now united there can be little question. Don CARLOS himself would never have designated Don ALFONSO as a possible regent over his infant son, unless a solemn treaty of peace had been ratified between the two branches of the Spanish Bourbons. The terms of this treaty are much the same as those upon which the union of the French Bourbons was recently attempted, and by which the present possession of the throne was to be given to the Legitimists, and the succession secured to the Orleanists. Henceforth, until a new family quarrel breaks out, there is but one Monarchist party in Spain, for the Duke of MONTPENSIER has so few adherents—owing, doubtless to the fact that he is reputed to be a man of fair intelligence and comparative honesty—that he is practically a cipher in Spanish politics to-day.

Inasmuch as the Republicans have found it difficult to maintain their authority against the divided Monarchists, it is extremely doubtful if they can resist, for any considerable time, their now united enemies. Whether the Spanish people will be any better off under a rule which will unite the dull bigotry of the Carlists with the corrupt imbecility of the Alfonsists, than they would have been had either party triumphed, to the exclusion of the other, remains to be seen. In any event they will hardly meet with much sympathy. A people who spurned the chivalrous AMADEO, and who refuse to support such statesmen as FIGUERAS and CASTELAR, apparently deserve precisely the sort of government which they will receive at the hands of the Bourbons and the priests.

Studying the Spring Fashions.

There are just now few subjects which, in the well-to-do portions of the community, are engaging a greater degree of earnest study than the Spring fashions. "What will be worn this Spring?" is a question which, among the gentler sex, has already occasioned much consultation and reflection, and is likely to occasion a good deal more. The results of all this will soon be apparent to the eyes of the other sex, though the intellectual processes by which these results were obtained will then, as now, be to them utterly, totally, impenetrably, and overwhelmingly incomprehensible.

We should like to see one of those miserable individuals who are fond of sneering at the intellect of woman peruse a carefully-prepared description of ladies' fashions, and endeavor to understand it. If he did not lay down the magazine or newspaper in a humbler frame of mind than he took it up, all we could say about him would be that he was a man in regard to whom our contempt for his want of sense was lost in admiration for the impregnability of his self-conceit. To imagine him as even comprehending the words employed would be simply absurd. We find, not unfrequently, cases of women who have an excellent understanding of their husband's business, and who could, in an emergency, take charge of it with considerable success; but who ever heard of a man that could so much as carry to a milliner a verbal description of a bonnet his wife wanted made?

The changes of fashion, like some other luxuries, are often advocated on the ground of the stimulus they give to trade and manufactures. Whether this view of the case is correct or not, or whether many of these luxuries, and among them the changes of which we are speaking, do not cost more to the community than they are worth, is a question of political economy which it would be out of place at present to discuss. But even admitting the correctness of the idea, it is looking at the matter in a very low and sordid aspect to imagine this to be the principal use of these changes. Their highest utility is not in the impetus they give to business, but in the opportunities they afford for mental discipline. Students in our colleges are put through an arduous course of Latin, Greek, and mathematics, for the purpose of habituating their minds to the treatment of difficult subjects. There is, in some quarters, a great disposition to recommend for female students the same class of studies that are pursued by young men. Those who manifest this disposition fail, we think, to recognize the amount of mental discipline obtained by a study of the fashions. Let a boy or young man be required to lay aside his *Demosthenes* and *Conic Sections*, and study for awhile the Spring fashions, and if he did not beg, before he had been at it a week, to have his classical and mathematical books back again, he would most certainly deserve a degree of credit for his patience and perseverance which unquestionably would entitle him, in the judgment of any impartial college faculty, to the highest honors of his class.

Instead, therefore, of joining in the indiscriminate cry which is sometimes made about wasting time by so much study of the fashions, the true friends of intellectual progress should advocate the appropriation of still more time to this species of mental exercise. The objections to devoting so much attention to the subject come, we know, in a great measure, from among ladies themselves. But we think this is because they do not, in some respects, look at the matter in its true aspect. There is a great tendency in these days to undervalue the utility of mental discipline as a part of education, and to forget that the study of difficult and complicated subjects may be useful just because they *are* difficult and complicated, just as the climbing of high and steep hills may serve to invigorate the physical system, because the hills *are* high and steep. One of the great objects of mental training should be to give habits of close attention, patient thought, and careful analysis; and for the attainment of this, and also for the acquisition of what is in some respects no less important—a good degree of practice in the use of difficult words and technical phraseology—there are few kinds of study which afford so great advantages as that of the various alterations, from season to season, in the fashions.

MINOR TOPICS.

Capt. SPARROW, of the bark Abd-el-Kader, who arrived at Boston from Messina, a few days since, met at different times during the voyage with two American vessels in good condition, and yet abandoned by their crews. It is but a short time since that the Mary Celeste, from Boston, for some Mediterranean port, was found also in good condition and also abandoned. What can be the matter with the crews of American vessels that they thus abandon their ships and vanish into the unknown? Their vessels were not abandoned because they could no longer protect their crews from the elements. Neither could the motive of their abandonment have been a desire to defraud the insurance companies, for in that case the vessels would have been scuttled. Can it be that the Flying Dutchman has crossed the equator in search of forced recruits for his venerable crew?

Letters from Rome speak in glowing terms of the improvements which are now going on in that city. The authorities are cutting new streets, laying out open squares, and building fine new palaces. They also propose to repave the city, light it thoroughly with gas, and transform it generally into a new city, after the pattern of Paris or Turin. This prospect is particularly pleasing to persons who regard the hideous sameness of the Rue de Rivoli as the finest achievement of architecture, and who would like to have the Coliseum thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water, and neatly whitewashed. When all these improvements shall have been made in Rome, the real lovers of the ancient and vanished city will feel like setting the new buildings on fire, as an appropriate sacrifice to the outraged genius of the place.

In spite of all remonstrances, "mad bulls," and "wild Texan steers" are still permitted to run through the streets, scaring children almost out of their wits, and endangering the lives of policemen. A few days ago two of these animals "caused intense excitement," one at Williamsburg, and the other in this City. In the former case only two persons were injured, a German and his son; while in the latter, several children were caught up, knocked down, trampled upon, and might have been killed but for the heroism of a patrolman named GIBSON, who, as the reporter tells it, "literally seized the bull by the horns and held him until the beast was shot by a civilian." GIBSON has since been promoted to the rank of roundsman as a reward for the courage he displayed. This, of course, was all very proper; but the public would be much better satisfied if something were done to prevent "infuriated animals" from supplying opportunities for such reckless daring.

Considering that nearly every hotel in the City is supposed to employ a special detective, it seems strange that thieves should find it so easy to operate in them. The Fifth-avenue Hotel has just been the scene of a robbery through which a family from Indiana have been sufferers to the extent of $3,000. The thief, who is represented as a fashionably-attired man, took a false key, and in presence of several ladies quietly unlocked the door and entered the room containing the valuables. The work was done so openly as to cause no suspicion. Now, it is barely possible that the bill at present under consideration by the Legislature, to empower policemen to arrest criminals when found in public places, may have the effect of rendering the property of persons staying in hotels safer, although the knowledge of what might be done to that end under the existing law does not, we confess, seem to warrant the assumption.

Indiana has attempted to revise its divorce laws, and although there may be some doubt as to whether the new provisions will have the full effect which the Legislature intended, it is apparent that the State is no longer to afford unlimited facilities for the easy dissolution of the marriage tie. By the new law, the term of residence necessary to procure a divorce is extended to two years, the publication of the application is required to be made in a daily newspaper, the prosecuting attorney of the county is required to resist the petition in all cases that are undefended, and any decree of divorce granted may be opened up within two years, until the expiration of which time it is unlawful for the person obtaining the decree to marry again. These are some of the chief provisions of the law, which entirely changes the divorce system of the State, and, although there are some contradictions in the statute, there is enough left of it to make the procuring of a divorce a vexatious and protracted proceeding. Indiana will undoubtedly diminish its transient population by this change in its law, but it will add greatly to its good repute.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Progress of Legislative Work—The Supply Bill—Newspaper Claims.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 29, 1873.

The absorbing topic of the charter has engaged so much attention during the past week that many other matters of importance have passed by without notice. I take the opportunity afforded by the weekly adjournment to clear off these arrearages. First, as regards the state of business in both Houses. Up to yesterday, 1,226 bills had been introduced in the Assembly, and of these 239 had been passed by it, and some half dozen killed, and therefore more effectually disposed of. In the Senate, 481 had been introduced and 105 passed; 297 bills have been passed by both Houses. Of 226 Assembly bills sent to the Senate, 122 have been passed by it and returned, leaving 104 still to be acted on. Of 196 Senate bills sent to the Assembly, 87 have been passed and returned, leaving 138 unacted on. Thus it appears that the wheels of legislation revolve more smoothly and expeditiously in the Senate than in the Assembly, notwithstanding that the former is commonly supposed to be the more conservative body of the two, and slower in its action. Possibly the cause of this more effective work of the Senate is that there is less speech-making in it than in the House. Debates in the Assembly generally consist of long set speeches; the Senators are more colloquial in their style.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The Supply bill, which will probably be reported from the House and sent to the Senate Finance Committee next week, serves the same purpose in State legislation as the Deficiency bill in National. In former years it has been made a convenient cover for all kinds and sorts of schemes which have a common end in extracting money from the State Treasury. It may be assumed that with Mr. D. P. Wood at the head of the Senate Committee, a man who can neither be cajoled nor deceived, the scandalous jobs of which this important bill has been made the vehicle will not be heard of this year. As the bill comes from the Assembly, it is generally harmless, providing only for necessary expenses; usually the jobbery has been done in the shape of "amendments," inserted in it while in the Senate Committee. "Claims," which never had a shadow of truth in them; "extra allowances," for services never rendered; "compensation," for labors never performed; "deficiencies of salaries," for employes already overpaid—these were the "adendments" with which this bill has been loaded, and its passage has been anxiously watched by scores of hungry claimants interested in its successful "working through." The majority of these are persons who, in one capacity or another, are employed in and about the Capitol, and are therefore near to the ear of those who can bring "pressure" to bear in their favor. No sooner was it known that the Supply bill was up from the Lower House than the liveliest kind of a scratching around took place among clerks of committees, messengers, officers, and other employes. The Sergeant-at-Arms, who had hitherto made his hard-working deputy do his work, suddenly reappeared in a paroxysm of industry; the committee clerk who had always been behindhand in his work, "puts in" extra time with an eye to the extra services clause; the hitherto slow-footed messenger was now like a winged Mercury; the lobby was more crowded than ever with claimants on the generosity of the State. The majority of these claims were comparatively small, but the aggregate was heavy, and too often the frauds which enter into its composition were of the most flagrant character. It must not be supposed that all the claims are of that stamp. The Supply bill is necessitated by the fact that the compensation of the employes of the Legislature is determined by statute. The law fixes the salaries of the journal, index, and engrossing clerks at so much for the session of 100 days; if it should continue over that time they can only be paid for their extra labor through the Supply bill. Their office is certainly no sinecure, at least it has not been this Winter. Clerks of committees are paid $5 per day as long as the session continues. Many of them earn their wages easily enough; it would be safe to say that, with the exceptions of the clerks to the Judiciary Committees, and the Ways and Means Committee, they all do. These committees are constantly burdened with work, and the clerical labor required by them is admittedly underpaid; hence it has been the custom to give the clerks extra compensation at the close of the session. If the giving stopped here no fault need be found; but it does not. The State is annually robbed of thousands of dollars in "allowances" to minor officials, whose services are only too highly paid for at the statute rates. By dint of impudence and pertinacity this clerk will get in his little claim, and that official his little bill, and a third his little "extra compensation," and between them all the sum total grows into rather large figures; while possibly the hard-working employes, who had too much to do to allow them time for importuning members, see themselves passed unnoticed. It is obvious that these extra allowances should be made on the same rules which would be applied in paying the employes of a bank or any other corporation. It is satisfactory to know that this year the funds will be cut down to their minimum point. Mr. Wood gave an indication, sufficiently alarming to petty lobbyists, of what he proposed to do, by summarily putting a stop to the passage of a bill for paying certain employes of the last Legislature for their trouble in trying to secure places in this. It was in vain they represented to him that it had been quite customary to do this. His reply was that the existing law provided for compensation to the ex-Clerk of the Legislature, and he was the only official required to attend the opening of the session. As to the others, if they chose to come, well and good, but he did not intend to make the State pay them for doing so. And it did not.

NEWSPAPER CLAIMS.

The bill introduced in the Senate on Friday, in relation to the claims of a small army of newspapers against the City and County of New-York, is the last of a series on the same subject which have found their way to Albany this Winter. If every one of them be killed, as they doubtless will be, he would be a sanguine individual who should imagine that thereby the whole matter would be finally at rest. It is not in the nature of such things to die. The proverbial vitality of a cat is nothing compared with theirs. We shall have the claims here next year, and the year after, and perhaps the year after that. Kill them in gross, as they now come up, and they will appear singly. Let it be known that a bill providing for the payment of the whole lot has no chance, and bills will soon be insinuated into the Legislature for the payment of single claims. This is the last dodge which will be resorted to. At this time the individuals who are interested in getting some $2,000,000 out of the City Treasury for Corporation advertising are taking the bolder course. A circular has lately been liberally distributed around the Capitol which, as a specimen of special pleading, is rather good; but to any one even slightly acquainted with the facts of the case it proposes to represent, must appear but a clumsy performance. Among the arguments it seriously presents as a reason why these claims should be paid, is that the act passed in relation to them, last year, did not authorize the Controller to employ examiners of the bills presented to him for advertising, but simply to pay them as fast as they were presented! As it might be objected that if any wrong were done, or if the Controller acted illegally, there was a legal remedy, the ingenious authors of this circular reply that many of these claims are against the county, and an action at law will not lie against the county. They further urge the undeniable fact that the action of the Legislature would supply a more easy and expeditious remedy. Whether the Legislature will be inclined to supply it is another matter. It is stated here, on pretty good authority, that a well-known member of the third House has bought up these claims to the amount of $50,000 or $40,000, in the hope of getting through just such a bill as the one last proposed. This provides for the examination of the claims by a board of examiners, who shall certify to their correctness, and thereupon the Controller is to pay them. Of course they are carefully kept out of the hands of Mr. Green, whose duty it only is to pay them. A pertinent reply, if any were needed, to the circular referred to, would be a brief statement of the discoveries made by the examiners, of the manner in which advertising claims against the City were manufactured. How miserable sheets were started simply for these very Corporation advertisements, which were copied from the official journal without the shadow of authority, a couple of hundred copies struck off, and the bill sent in to the City. This, and the large number of claims which were pure swindles, without the pretense of a disguise, would form instructive reading for members who are now asked to compel the City to pay some millions and a half of them. Controller Green stated last week, in reply to an inquiry, that not a line of additional legislation was required to authorize the payment of any just claim which a newspaper had against the City. But, as was said before, killing these claims this year will not make them die. Next year they will require as much watching and killing again.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The first of the fresh series of Rubinstein-Thomas-Wieniawski concerts, at Steinway Hall, is to occur this evening. The "Ocean" symphony, by Mr. Rubinstein, will be recited under the direction of the composer, and Mr. Wieniawski will play a *chaconne* by Bach, and Ernst's fantasia on themes from "Otbello." Several excellent selections for recital by Mr. Thomas' orchestra are to complete the programme....By a slip of the pen, we mentioned, two days ago, the intended co-operation of Miss Cary in the approaching concert of the Philharmonic Society of the City, instead of her engagement for the Brooklyn Philharmonic concert, which took place Saturday evening. Miss Cary sang at the Brooklyn Academy day before yesterday, an air from "L'Italiana in Algeri," and Gluck's "Che faro senza Euridice," and delivered the two pieces with the impressiveness her fine voice and good method secure for all her performances. The chief orchestral pieces on the bill were Mendelssohn's musical illustrations to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and the andante from Spohr's "Die Weihe der Töne." The additional solos were contributed by Mr Hoffman, who played Weber's "Concert Stück" and an andante and polonaise by Chopin.... The third Sunday concert given by the Liederkranz Society at their club-house, this season, took place last evening. A very effective recital of Schubert's "Die Allmacht," set for tenor-solo, chorus, and orchestra, by Liszt, was supplied by Herr Graf and the vocal and instrumental forces of the Liederkranz, led by Herr Paur; and Mr. Benno Walter, a violinist of whom we have already had occasion to speak, played very neatly a fantaisie-caprice (Opus 11.) of Vieuxtemps. The most ponderous element of the programme was Gade's dramatic picture after Ossian, entitled "Der Comala," and done by Miss Antonia Henne, Miss Koch, (soprano,) Miss Keller, and Mr. Steins. A more finished interpretation than was given to "Der Comala" is necessary to its appreciation, though we doubt if its impression would repay the requisite outlay of time....The announcements for the approaching season in London Illustrate very clearly the increasing closeness of the musical bonds uniting the Old World and the New. In no former year have so many London artists been known to American audiences or been on the point of forming their acquaintance. At Drury Lane, Mr. Mapleson proclaims the engagement of Mme. Christine Nilsson, of Mdlle. Ostava Torviani, and of Signor Del Puente. At Covent Garden, M. Gye's list includes Signor Nannetti and M. Maurel. All these performers are to appear at the Academy of Music, under the management of Mr. Strakosch, in the Fall.

Dramatic.

PROMISE OF THE WEEK.

"The Scouts of the Prairie" is the title of the new drama, representative of frontier life, to be done at Niblo's this evening. Realism, realism, and ever realism, to revise the familiar proverb, will, it is believed, commend the story and the personages to the public....At the Fifth-avenue Theatre, "New-Year's Eve," or "False Shame," to bestow upon the play its most appropriate title, will be acted throughout the present week, except on the evening of Thursday and on the afternoon of Saturday. Miss Fanny Davenport's numerous admirers will greet this intelligence with becoming gladness....On the special days mentioned above, "Alixe" will be represented....At the Union-square Theater "Cousin Jack" is to keep the boards for a fortnight longer. The performance of the piece has been much bettered since the earliest rendering, and its powers of attraction have been more than maintained....Mr. Murphy will to-night act at Wood's Museum in "Maum Cre."

Miscellaneous.

BRIEF MENTION.

Gratulla's band will this evening give a concert at Cooper Institute, and Dr. Colton is to vary the monotony of the musical proceedings by a dissertation on the properties of laughing gas....Mr. W. S. Andrews will lecture on dialect humor, at Association Hall, on Friday evening next. Mr. Andrews, in the course of the entertainment, offers specimens of eighteen dialects of the English language. His lecture is to be referred to as interesting, as well as exceedingly amusing....Mr. Lent's "New-York Circus, Museum, Menagerie, Caravan, and Zoological Garden," will this evening be opened to the public. On and after to-morrow, day and night views of the same may be obtained. The entertainments are given beneath a spacious tent in Madison-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

VIRGINIA.

Political Prospects in the Old Dominion—Public Debt of the State—The Next Election.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, March 26, 1873.

Since the Presidential election but little of interest has occurred in Virginia of a political character; but, as we are to elect a governor and a general State ticket next Fall, a more than usual activity is beginning to manifest itself.

It is conceded by politicians of both parties that the fact that the Republicans carried the State last Fall does not settle Virginia's future political aspect; but that as she goes in the approaching struggle her political destiny will be fixed.

With this opinion being general an unusual effort will be made this Fall by the contending parties for supremacy.

I have carefully considered the chances of both parties, and believe there is no doubt of the election of a Republican Governor, and the rest of the State ticket; but I see no prospect of electing a majority of members of the General Assembly. We may carry a majority of the votes of the State, but by the last Democratic gerrymander, that party has a majority of counties and districts favorable to itself.

It is hoped by those who desire to see a Republican Legislature elected, that enough "independents" will be secured to give the Republicans a voice in the legislation of the State. Great dissatisfaction exists with the workings of the present Legislature and the results of its labors. It is conceded to be the most worthless and inefficient body ever assembled in Virginia; and the people are in no mood to return their old and worthless representatives to legislate for them again.

Knowing that a number of your moneyed men are interested in the public debt of Virginia, I furnish you a copy of the act in relation to the payment of interest thereon, and also information from the Second Auditor defining who are entitled to interest, when, and in what manner it will be paid. Unless he has furnished a copy to the holders of Virginia bonds, its publication in THE TIMES will interest many of your readers:

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly*, That it shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts to pay into the public treasury, subject to the warrant of the Second Auditor, so much of the public revenue as the Second Auditor may certify to be necessary to pay the interest on the public debt as herein provided.

2. There shall be paid, when demanded, after the passage of this act, and on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, two per centum interest upon the bonding debt of the State, charged upon the interest of six per centum per annum as evidenced by bonds issued under the provisions of the act approved March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and upon that portion of the debt bearing an interest of five per cent., there shall be paid at the same times one and two-thirds per cent.; and upon two-thirds of the debt, the securities representing which have been by the said act changed before the thirtieth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, there shall be paid a like interest; provided, that the interest herein directed to be paid, except as hereinafter provided, shall be limited to interest falling due in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

3. Upon the payment into the treasury of the interest falling due the first of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, as hereinbefore provided, it shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts, the Second Auditor, and Treasurer, who are hereby constituted a board for that purpose, to ascertain and determine, having regard to the surplus in the treasury and the accruing revenues, as well as the demands against the treasury for the interest payable on the first of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and the amount necessary for the support of the Government, what amount may be paid upon the unpaid interest falling due the first of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and the first of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and after they shall so ascertain and determine, it shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts to pay said amount into the treasury, subject to the warrant of the Second Auditor, and the same shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of this act; the payment hereinbefore provided being all the Commonwealth is able to pay at this time.

4. It shall be the duty of the Second Auditor, upon the payment of the interest herein provided for to the creditors of the State, to issue and deliver to such creditors non-interest bearing certificates for that portion of the interest due and remaining unpaid; and where interest shall be paid, and certificates issued therefor, the Second Auditor, upon bonds, it shall be the duty of the Second Auditor to take in, cancel, and file in his office the interest coupons so paid or [illegible]

[illegible] be the duty of the Second Auditor, upon [illegible] creditors of the State as have received interest upon their debts under the [illegible] this act and the act in force March nineteenth hundred and seventy-two, entitled [illegible] the payment of interest on the public debt, to issue and deliver to them interest certificates in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the provisions of the aforesaid acts, [illegible] seventy-two; and when such certificates [illegible] for unpaid interest upon coupon bonds [illegible] the duty of the Second Auditor to [illegible] in his office the interest coupons so paid and redeemed.

6. [illegible] certificate issued by authority of this [illegible] upon its face the kind of bond upon which [illegible] and the time it was due and payable, for which such certificate is given; and every [illegible] issued by authority of this act shall, in [illegible] of coupons, be payable to bearer, and, on [illegible] stock, to bearer or order, at the option of the [illegible]

7. This act shall be in force from its passage.

In conformity with this act, the payment of the interest for 1st January, 1873, will be commenced on 1st April next.

Where parties do not apply in person, orders for interest due on registered bonds, issued under the funding act of March 30, 1871, will be sufficient.

Where the stock has not been funded the certificates must be presented, upon which two per cent. on two-thirds of the face of such certificates will be paid, and the payment stamped upon them.

Coupons will be surrendered and certificates given for the one per cent. unpaid, and like certificates will be issued in the case of registered bonds.

Parties may fund stock as heretofore, under the act of March 30, 1871, except that coupon bonds, with the coupons attached, receivable for taxes, &c., cannot now be issued. Registered bonds issued under that act, and prior to 7th March, 1872, may be changed into coupon bonds at the option of the holders, with coupons attached, receivable for taxes, &c.

The board, to whom the authority is given by the foregoing act to determine what amount may be paid upon the unpaid interest due 1st of January and 1st of July, 1872, do not feel justified at present in paying more than the amount due 1st January, 1873, looking to the payment of July, 1873. But the board will, as soon as practicable, give notice of the ability of the State to pay balance due on January, 1872; and they hope at a latter period that of July, 1872.

All orders for interest, powers of attorney, and orders for transferring and funding stock, must be sent to parties outside of this office, as my official duties forbid attention to those matters.

ASA ROGERS, Second Auditor.

Our New-York Governor, anxious to do something more than appoint notaries public, has recommended a wild scheme for the settlement of the debt of Virginia, which is derided by even his most extravagant admirers. He wants the National Government to pay our debt. I imagine there is as little likelihood of the acceptance of this proposition of his as there was of the one proposing to the people to make him Vice-President last Fall. Gilbert C. Walker will retire from the gubernatorial chair of Virginia the least honored and most generally despised of all she men who ever occupied it. His deception of those who elected him, his departure from Republican principles enunciated by him when a candidate, his want of talent and ability, and his abject surrender to Democracy, all combine to send him to his political grave [illegible] regretted, and unless

The contest for the candidacy of Governor, on the part of the Republicans, will be between Col. Robert W. Hughes, of Abingdon, Washington County, present United States District Attorney for the Western District, and Hon. John F. Lewis, of Rockingham, at present a member of the United States Senate. These two gentlemen are likely to be the only candidates from among the straight-out Republicans, while there may number of aspirants from among those who supported Gen. Grant, and who are known here as "Conservative Republicans." Sincere and unequivocal Republicans are known here only as "Radicals." There is still a third class, but they were so insignificant in influence and numbers as never to have acquired a name. This class is those who would neither vote for Grant or Greeley, but begged a curse upon both houses. Gen. Henry A. Wise is the leader of this handful, and it is more than probable will be an independent candidate. Those who profess great knowledge say that Gen. Wise is an old fogy, played out, without influence, and that his candidacy would be a more ignominious failure than that of O'Conor for the Presidency. In my opinion, based upon a thorough knowledge of and acquaintance with the people of almost every section of my State, this is a great mistake. Gen. Wise is held in high esteem by the best people, and can, by his eloquence and great ability, obtain an influence equal to that which, in the great Know-Nothing struggle of 1855, made him Governor. Latter-day politicians who think him without strength in Virginia, may awake too late to find their mistake.

From among the "Conservative Republicans," Hon. George E. Deneale, of Rockingham, member of the House of Delegates, and Hon. James Lyons, of this city, are the most prominent candidates. I do not know that the former even voted for Gen. Grant, but I believe he now professes to be identified with the Republican Party. Mr. Lyons voted the Straight-out Democratic ticket, but has since publicly announced his intention to support the present Administration. While Mr. Deneale is what we call him, thoroughly a people's man and of the people, Mr. Lyons is very proud, and too aristocratic in his bearing to be popular either for nomination or election. I do not think Virginia Republicans, who have been deceived so often, will ever be willing to trust any other than a "Radical" with important positions in their gift.

If Gen. Williams C. Wickam, Vice-President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, will consent to allow the use of his name, it would be doubtful whether Col. Hughes or he would secure the nomination. I am convinced the contest will narrow down to Hughes and Senator Lewis, in which event the former will receive the nomination, and receiving it, will be the next Governor of Virginia. There was a time when Senator John F. Lewis was one of, if not the most, popular Republican in the State; but certain causes have recently damaged his popularity, while others have had the effect to increase that of Col. Hughes. The latter's efforts in behalf of the James River and Kanawha Canal; his willingness always to make a hopeless fight with Democracy in his own district, and his efforts to secure, by Congress, the passage of the bankrupt amendment, securing a homestead of $2,500 to every bankrupt, together with his acknowledged ability, combine to render him popular with the people, and make them anxious to honor him as far as possible. The causes which have affected the popularity of Senator Lewis are well known to many of the best men of our party, and to none are they better known than to your correspondent. I do not propose to mention them at this time, but may have occasion to refer to them hereafter.

The impression that Gen. Grant would have an office to give to every man in Virginia who voted for him, has lately been removed, and there are any number of disappointed aspirants all over the State just now. Your correspondent is of this class, but I bear the disappointment right well, considering how hard I worked for our good President.

But few changes have been made in the important offices in this State, and if one less had taken place, it would be much better for public interests, and decidedly more satisfactory to the men in Virginia, who gave their time and money to the re election of Gen. Grant.

The heaviest tobacco tax of any in the United States is paid here in Richmond; and the tobacconists feel hurt that such total disregard has been paid their interests and wishes. Rush Burgess, Esq., collector of revenue of this district, has been removed, and Dr. E. H. Smith, father of Hon. J. Ambler Smith, (son-in-law of Senator Lewis,) appointed in his stead. If civil service or any other kind of service ought ever keep a good officer in position, Rush Burgess ought to have been returned. To gratify Senator Lewis, and Hon. J. Ambler Smith, Gen. Grant has removed the best revenue officer in Virginia, and filled his place with a man who will never be as competent or as popular.

Virginians in New-York who know the two men, will agree with me that the change is a great mistake.

I must not fail to mention that a well-conceived plan is on foot among the young men of Virginia belonging to the Conservative, alias Democratic Party, to nominate Gen. Robert E. Lee, Jr., as their candidate for Governor. Gen. Lee is a son of the Confederate chieftain; quite a young man, but exceedingly popular. It is believed, because he has no political record to assail; no knowledge of demagogism; and because his name is Lee, therefore he can be elected without difficulty. Knowing, as I do, the toadyism of Virginia politicians, I have no doubt a much more successful campaign could be made with Gen. Lee, than with any other candidate the Democrats might select. Of one thing your readers may be assured, and that is, that none but a Confederate General will be nominated and voted for by the Democracy of Virginia.

W.

The Late Carlo Patti—Letter From Max Strakosch.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1873.

To the Editor of the St. Louis Globe:

Permit me to correct an erroneous impression which, I fear, has been created by the publication, in your issue of March 19, of an article concerning the late Carlo Patti. From this article the reader is led to believe that the deceased was neglected by his sister, Carlotta Patti, who was in Canada at the time of her brother's death in St. Louis. In justice to the lady, I beg to state that her endeavors for the amelioration of her brother's wants and condition have been constant and generous. So soon as his sickness was announced, I was instructed to write to St. Louis that she would be responsible for all the expenses incurred in his treatment, and this offer was accompanied by a liberal sum of money.

I should like also to say that Carlo Patti's wife was not with him at the time. She is now in New-Orleans with her child and parents, and has been for some time, with her late husband, the recipient of Carlotta Patti's sympathy and friendship.

Yours respectfully, MAX STRAKOSCH.

Journalistic Meanness Again.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Daily State Gazette, March 26.

The present editor of the New-York *Tribune* is a very small potato. Because the *State Gazette* took occasion to expose the bald dishonesty of that journal in pretending to be a Republican paper, in order to retain its subscribers, while it was insidiously and often openly doing all in its power to undermine the confidence of the people in the Republican Party, it stopped its exchange with us. The *Tribune* is the second paper that ever manifested its disapprobation with the *Gazette* in this small potato way. The other was the New-York *Sun*, which withdrew its exchange because we mildly denounced it as a journalistic sewer, and as a disgrace to American journalism. The *State Gazette* exchanged with the *Tribune* from the time the latter journal was first started up to the time the large-minded "Professor of Journalism" cut us off; and the relations of its editor with the lamented Mr. Greeley were always of the pleasantest character. We firmly believe that our respect for the memory of that great and good man is far greater than that of the conceited upstart who undermined poor Greeley's influence with the *Tribune* stockholders during his temporary control last Summer, and so broke the old man's heart. It appears that under the new management of this falsely-proclaimed disciple and pupil of Horace Greeley, the *Tribune* is exercising the same petty and mean spite toward all of its contemporaries. We see by a late number of the Reading (Penn.) *Times & Dispatch* that it has been stricken from the list of its exchanges by the *Tribune* for precisely the same thing that it attempts to punish the *State Gazette*.

Mr. Fechter and His Theatre.

The statement that the difficulties which have existed between Mr. Charles Fechter and Mr. Duncan, relative to the new Lyceum Theatre, have been amicably arranged, is emphatically contradicted by the former gentleman. Mr. Fechter states that he and his employes are still kept out of the theatre, and as a consequence all arrangements for the opening of the theatre and the reappearance of Mr. Fechter, are indefinitely postponed. The difficulties at present existing are of great personal annoyance to Mr. Fechter, besides being a disappointment to the theatre-going public, who have so long and anxiously looked forward to the opening of the Lyceum under Mr. Fechter's capable and enterprising management. Hopes, however, are still entertained that the existing troubles will be swept away, and it is quite possible that "Monte Christo" may be produced during the Easter holidays.

The Missing Ship Lincoln.

Nearly a month ago THE TIMES contained a news paragraph concerning the missing ship, the Lincoln, which was dispatched on the 11th of December by Messrs. Funch, Edye & Co., for London. Some misstatements inadvertently crept into the paragraph, by reason of confounding this ship with another of the same name. Temperleys, Carter & Darke, the London owners, write as follows in correction: "The Lincoln is not an old ship, having been built of iron, June, 1866, classed A 1, No. 1 at Lloyds', showing that her plates are thicker than the rules for the highest class now require, and having been always well kept up, was as substantial as when new. She had not seen rough sea service, having generally been employed in the Australia and India trades, which are easy trades. We are quite sure that she showed no signs of rough service. The master's name is not Phillips, but Wilks." The owners further state that they have not yet given up the Lincoln, although she has now been at sea three months and a half.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Upward Tendency in Prices—Wall-street on Saturday.

Trade was lively enough in the Gold Room on Saturday, in spite of the drenching rain, which kept people in-doors for the best part of the day, and pelted down so mercilessly that only those who had business engagements of the most urgent nature ventured outside. Throughout the day the price of gold steadily advanced—the "bull" clique taking all that was offered, confident of the situation. There were heavy sales made, but the confidence of the "bears" had been considerably shaken by their discomfiture, which had been chronic for weeks past, so they gradually gave up the unequal contest. At 10 o'clock A. M., the hour of opening, gold stood at 116⅛. Half an hour after it advanced ⅜ per cent. At 11 o'clock it fell back, under heavy offerings, to 116⅛. Then it rallied, and during the next thirty minutes gained ¼ per cent. At noon large sales caused it to fall back an ⅜. At 12¾ P. M. the ruling price was 116⅝; at 1 o'clock the indicator marked 116⅝; at 1½ it was a ¾ better; at 2 o'clock it was 116⅞ 117; at 2½ it stood at 116⅞, and finally closed at 117. Stocks were dull, and the prevailing topic of conversation in the offices down-town was the advance in the price of gold. Merchants who borrowed heavily to pay duties upon their imports, ascertaining from the gold indicators in their establishments the condition of the market, in many instances called personally upon their bankers and brokers, and settled at the ruling rates, fearing that procrastination would only result in heavier losses. The heaviest importers, however, still hold out, and express a determination to fight it out on "this line if it takes all Summer." Bets were offered by the "bulls" throughout the day with few takers, that gold will reach 126 inside of sixty days, and 130 before September.

The already startling advance in the price has not been the result of a single day or week, on the part of a gang of gold and stock speculators, but has been brought about in great part by a combination of circumstances which no clique, however powerful, could well resist.

In conversation with several of the prominent operators on Saturday, and at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, last evening, the following reasons were assigned to a TIMES reporter for the present rise in gold, and for a prospective advance. That three or four parties own nearly all the gold in the country, and can force up the price whenever they choose; that the Treasury at this moment would be unable to sell gold and break a corner if it was attempted, as there is only gold enough at its disposal to take care of the interest on the United States bonds and retain a fund for contingencies; that the importations of goods are unprecedented, and an immense sum is required by the merchants to pay the duties every week; that exports are altogether too light to cause a flow of specie toward the United States, and that not only does all of the gold produced leave us, but also a large portion of the reserve which is held in Wall-street by Anglo-American banking houses, by the Treasury, and at various points throughout the country by different parties. During the past year the volume of specie has decreased about $47,000,000, leaving the entire country with something like $66,000,000 of gold, while in 1858 it possessed over $100,000,000.

Our Washington dispatches state, however, that the Government will sell $6,000,000 gold during the coming month, so these deductions are erroneous.

The London *Times* has also sounded a note of warning in regard to the system of exchange which prevails at present between this country and Europe, by which speculation is fostered and encouraged, and fictitious values placed upon an insecure basis. It is estimated that by means of borrowed sterling exchange we are already in debt to the other side many millions of dollars, and it seems probable from the recent action of the Bank of England that we may be called upon to pay up these loans which have been too often renewed. The market for American securities, too, in Europe, has been injured by the bad faith of railway corporations, which have defaulted in the interest on their bonds, and this source of a gold supply has been in a great measure closed.

These reasons, as well as many others, are adduced by the bull clique in support of their position, and at present it seems probable that they will force up the price of gold to a still higher figure. What measures their opponents may resort to in the bones of breaking the "corner" have not yet transpired. Both sides concur in predicting a lively time in the Gold Room for a considerable season.

THREE NOTORIOUS BURGLARS.

An Exciting Scene in Jefferson Market Court—The Mercer-Street Robbery.

The burglars, "Mart" Allen, Charles W. Allen, and Henry Wiley, an account of whose arrest for an attempted burglary on the stores Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Mercer-street appeared in yesterday's TIMES, were brought before Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning. The desperate character of the men, and the wide publicity given to their arrest, caused the court to be crowded to its utmost capacity. Assistant District-Attorney Allen appeared for the people. Counsel for the prisoners demanded for each of them a separate examination. This the magistrate refused, and the case of Henry Wiley was taken up at once. The evidence against this man is entirely circumstantial; but the examination had hardly commenced when Detective Hagan, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, appeared in court with conclusive evidence that Wiley had been the principal actor in the daring burglary committed in McEwen's tailor store, under Association Hall, on the 20th instant. It will be remembered that quite early in the evening, while a lecture was going on in the hall above, the burglars drove an express-wagon up to McEwen's store and coolly removed $3,000 worth of goods. Mr. McEwen recognized Wiley as having been in the store on the afternoon of the burglary, inquiring for kid gloves. "Wes" Allen, charged in the Mercer-street affair as Charles W. Allen, was recognized by a man, who was in court, as being engaged also in the Twenty-third-street burglary.

The examination in Wiley's case was very tedious, occupying until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. All the evidence adduced against him was given by officers Mullen, Jackson, and Carney. On the afternoon preceeding the burglary Carney saw Wiley standing in front of the building upon which the last burglary was made. At 11 o'clock that night Wiley was seen in company with the other two prisoners in an oyster-saloon in Canal-street by Officer Mullen, whose conduct in not arresting "Mart" Allen, whom he knew had an unexpired term to serve in State Prison, was somewhat strange. Officer Mullen testified that shortly before 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, he discovered the attempted burglary on the premises, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, and very soon after saw two men, one of whom answered the description of Wiley, pass down the street before him. On this evidence Mr. Mitchell, who appeared for the prisoners, asked for the discharge of Wiley. The magistrate refused, and counsel thereupon waived an examination on behalf of the other prisoners. All three were then fully committed for trial without bail.

In the evening Detective Hagan arrested another man, against whom he has secured evidence connecting him with the Twenty-third-street burglary. The officer made the arrest near the entrance to the court, after the adjournment, and took his prisoner to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house. The man did not give his name, but Hagan is satisfied that he has secured the cracksman who planned the Twenty-third-street burglary.

The District-Attorney served a bench-warrant for "Mart" Allen upon the magistrate, issued on the 9th of December, 1870, by Judge Bedford. It appears that on the 27th of November, Allen was convicted of grand larceny in the General Sessions, and sentenced to five years in Sing Sing. The theft was effected by what is known as the panel game. The case was taken up to the Supreme Court, and a new trial granted. The District-Attorney subsequently brought the case before the Court of Appeals, where the decision of the Court of Sessions was sustained. Pending the decision of the Court of Appeals, Allen, by promising to give information that would lead to the arrest of the Nathan murderer, was released on bail. It was Allen who told the story implicating Billy Forrester, whose arrest and discharge for want of evidence created such excitement at the time of their occurrence. Allen, before the falsity of his story was discovered, "skipped" his bail, and has since succeeded in evading the authorities. District-Attorney Allen informed Justice Cox that the cases of the Allen brothers and Wiley would be placed before the Grand Jury to-day.

An Unknown Man Drowned.

An unknown man was drowned in the North River, at the foot of Beach-street, about 10½ o'clock last night. The man was discovered by the captain of the canal-boat Volunteer, who gave the alarm. A rope was thrown in, but the drowning man failed to seize it, and was soon lost in the depths of the waters. The river was dragged with hooks, but the body was not discovered.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Two Evils of Railroad Management.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

You have achieved so much by your chivalrous attacks upon current evils, that I am prompted to call your attention, and through your columns that of the public, to two points in the railroad laws and practice of the State which need radical reformation. I refer to the authority of a board of directors to issue "convertible bonds" and to "lease" the franchise and property of a corporation without the knowledge or assent of its stockholders. The Legislature very wisely provided—general law of 1850—that no direct increase of the capital stock of a railroad corporation should be made without an appeal to, and the assent of, the holders of two-thirds of its shares of stock, except for double tracking its way or for laying heavy rails; and then (section 28, article 10) goes on to provide that any such corporation may, by its board of directors, "borrow money for"—among other things—"operating" their road, and at any time within ten years convert the bonds into the capital stock of the company. Could anything well be more absurd than that a board of directors, finding the operation of their property was unprofitable and running them in debt, should have the power by explicit statute to thus increase the capital stock of the company, sell it, and apply the proceeds to make up deficiencies in the operation of the road, and to the payment of dividends. It is very easily managed. Finding they must have money, the board votes to raise it on "convertible bonds." One or two bonds are issued for the whole amount, and are immediately converted into stock. Twenty-four hours accomplish the whole thing, and the shareholders wake to read in the morning papers that the capital of their company has been doubled without their knowledge, and that the stock is on the market for sale for what it will bring. Any one familiar with the stock transactions of the past fifteen years can recall the wrongs perpetrated upon stockholders by the sudden and unexpected increase of capital stock, and it was, as you know, by this interesting process that the sudden and violent issue of the capital stock of the Erie Road enabled the Mephistophles of Wall-street to accomplish some of his chicaneries. The issue of "convertible bonds" by a board of directors without public notice to, and the assent of, at least a majority of the shareholders, is a wrong which should be abated.

The "perpetual lease" of the property of a railway company by a board of directors—held to be permissible under chapter 218 laws of 1839—amounts practically to an absolute sale. The shareholders lose all control over it, all interest in, it beyond the payment of the stipulated rent. The proper sphere of the board of directors of a corporation, is such lawful direction, management, and operation of its property as shall make the best return to the shareholders for their investment. But does this warrant putting the property entirely out of the possession of its owners? Common sense, and, I think, "common law," would answer decidedly, "No." It is an injustice to stockholders, and it is in part through this permission that the great corporations of our State are rapidly becoming masters of the political situation. It is already recognized that anything required of the Legislature or for five great railroad corporations of the State, is pretty sure to be granted; and their influence in our elections, when they choose to exert it, is too notorious to require discussion. The remedy is the repeal of chapter 218, laws of 1839, and of article 10, section 28, of the law of 1850, or such modification of them as shall leave no doubt of the necessity of public notice, and of the assent of the shareholders.

Yours, P. M.

An Explanation from Mr. Wallach.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 29, 1873.

The evening journals of yesterday published in full the report of the Castle Garden Committee on the charges against Nicholas Muller. I was prevented from writing a reply in time for publication to-day, and I respectfully request that you will give space in your valuable journal to the following statement of my reasons for not agreeing with said report:

The first charge preferred through me against Mulier was supported by the following affidavit:

POLICE COURT—FIRST DISTRICT—*City and County of New-York.*—Christian Schumacher, of No. 88 White-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That on the 11th day of August, 1860, at the City and County of New-York, Nicholas Muller, at a hotel or boarding-house in Carlisle-street, solicited deponent, who is an emigrant, to accompany him to a certain intelligence office in Cedar-street to purchase a passage-ticket by a certain steam-ship, the name of which deponent does not remember, for a passage to Bremen from the port of New-York; that through the solicitation of said Muller deponent went to said ticket-office and bought a ticket for a passage from the port of New-York to Bremen by steam-ship; deponent further says he has been informed and believes that said Muller was not licensed to solicit passengers, or to solicit him to purchase such passage-ticket, as required by the law of the State of New-York; deponent further says that through the misrepresentations and the solicitations of said Muller, he was induced to pay the sum of fifty-five dollars for a steerage passage to Bremen, when the regular price of such passage was but thirty-five dollars.

Wherefore deponent prays, he, the said Muller, may be held to answer, &c.

(Signed) CHRISTIAN SCHUMACHER.

Sworn before me on the 14th day of August, 1860.

RICHARD KELLY, Police Justice.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1873.

I do certify that the annexed is a copy of a complaint and affidavit now on file in the clerk's office, and that the same has been compared by me with the original, and is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

ROBERT H. JOHNSTON, Clerk.

It will be easily understood from the above that the real cause of complaint on the part of the emigrant was that he paid $55 for a ticket, the regular price of which was only $35. That it was illegal to solicit him to purchase a ticket, he only knew from information. Yet he could probably not prove a conspiracy, or that Muller had received any portion of the money charged in excess, and therefore, only the charge of soliciting emigrants, without being licensed, was entertained by the Court. Upon this charge—which was a direct violation of section 2, chapter 321 laws of 1849, an act passed expressly for the better protection of emigrants, and under which the Commissioners of Emigration are authorized to issue and revoke licenses to persons to solicit emigrants for steamers, ships, &c., but forbids to issue such license to a person who is not of approved moral character—Muller was convicted and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the County Jail. In my opinion, sufficient moral turpitude has been evinced in the above case to unfit Muller for a position which gives him almost unlimited power over emigrants.

The second charge I withdrew, not because it depended on a newspaper paragraph, as stated in the report, but because I had no power to compel the attendance of unwilling witnesses.

On the third charge, Deanis McGrath was examined under oath, and made a very clear and positive statement of the facts and circumstances related to him by the emigrant as known to himself. He was twice subjected to a very close and rigid cross-examination by three able and experienced lawyers, yet in the material facts his testimony was not subverted. He testified that first he informed Mr. H. D. Glynn, one of the officers of the commissioners, of the complaint made by the emigrant, and was advised by him to lay the same before the Superintendent, Mr. Casserly. Mr. Glynn, when called on the stand, swore that he had no recollection whatever of the case, and therefore could neither prove or disprove the correctness of the statement. Mr. Casserly at first denied all knowledge of the matter, but at the subsequent meeting had refreshed his memory so far as to confirm some of the material points of Mr. McGrath's testimony, but differed from him in regard to the age of the girl, which he fixed at fifteen or sixteen years, while McGrath recollected that the father of the girl stated she was only eleven years old. Mr. Casserly also remembered that the transaction took place in 1865.

Now, while in my opinion it is nothing surprising that an emigrant boarding-house keeper may remember very distinctly an occurrence like the one under consideration and still may have forgotten the name of the emigrant and the date of the transaction, it is very suprising to me that the superintendent should not have kept, or did not produce a record of an incident, which was so much out of the usual routine of business and required the attendance of some of his officers.

I further claim that the testimony of Muller himself, "that he sold to an emigrant who was about leaving for Chicago, a ticket for his daughter to arrive, that said ticket was to be kept by said Muller till the arrival of said daughter, and that a receipt specifying the amount paid was given to the said emigrant," is not wholly inconsistent with any idea of intended fraud, if considered in connection with the statement of Mr. Casserly that Mr. Muller at that time was personally unknown to him, and had no connection whatever with Castle Garden. It was only through Castle Garden that Muller could receive any information of the arrival of the girl and be enabled to furnish her with a ticket if he was inclined to do so.

The fourth charge was supported by the clear, concise, and positive statement of Officer Thomas Kenneally, whose efficiency and truthfulness had never been questioned before. He explained in a manner satisfactory not only to me, but also to Commissioners Forrest and Kaufmann, why he had not informed the authorities of the transaction. He swore that he had informed Mr. Casserly of the offered bribe at an interview he had with him at the Manhattan Club. Mr. Casserly admitted the interview, but denied positively the communication.

To break down or weaken Kenneally's testimony, Mr. Muller produced three witnesses, who testified that he had stated to them in conversation that he would not even offer Muller. I did not know the witnesses, and Officer Kenneally was not present on their examination. Hence nothing could be elicited in reference to their character and motives.

The cross-examination of Kenneally by Mr. O'Gorman and Mr. Muller's two counsel seemed to me to be directed only to overbalance a hostile feeling on his part against Muller, while the intimate and close relation between the superintendent and Muller received no attention. It appeared to me that from the facts elicited and admitted during the investigation, without considering the various other points which I submitted to the committee and to the board, the Commissioners of Emigration were not only justified, but it was their duty to reject Mr. Mulier's appointment as agent for the Erie Railway Company. WILLY WALLACH.

GENERAL NOTES.

Dogs killed $80,000 worth of sheep in Kentucky last year.

Taylorsville, Ky., has not a tailor, and advertises for one.

The April dividends payable in Boston amount to $4,650,871.

Back-pay conundrum—What will he do with it? [Better give it up.]

A farmer in New-Hampshire has been offered $100,000 for the wood on his farm, and wants more.

Gov. Perham, of Maine, a Republican, has appointed a Democrat Railroad Commissioner for that State.

Norfolk, Va., received one day last week over 50,000 shad from North Carolina, intended for the New-York market.

The Lewiston *Journal* regretfully admits that Maine now affords better opportunities for divorces than any other State.

The Chicago *Evening Journal*, always an attractive sheet, appears in new type, printed on a new press in its new office.

Somebody has already nominated the Democratic Presidential ticket for 1876. It is Charles Sumner and Alexander H. Stephens.

The Lechmere Bank, at Cambridge, Mass., has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., notwithstanding the defalcation by Mr. Savage.

The national rowing association of American Colleges is to meet in Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday, to determine the time and place for holding the regatta next Summer.

Congressman Starkweather, of Connecticut, voted against the extra compensation, and refused to accept it, directing that it be returned to the United States Treasury.

The City Council of Indianapolis have voted $5,000 to the family of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of that city, who lost his life by the falling of the wall of a burning building.

Of the Massachusetts Congressmen, Butler, Banks, Ames, Hoar, Esty, and Hooper have taken their back pay, and Buffinton, Dawes, Crocker, and Twitchell remain to be heard from.

The Democratic State Committee of Rhode Island have filled the vacancies on their State ticket, by naming Benjamin G. Chase for Governor, and Charles E. Gorman for Secretary of State.

A little girl was killed in New-Hampshire a year ago by a kick from a horse which had been frightened by a dog, and her father has just recovered $1,450 damages from the owner of the dog.

Hon. J. R. Buchtel, founder of the college in Ohio bearing his name, has offered to give $20,000 for a woman professorship in it, provided the women of the State will subscribe an equal sum to complete the endowment.

The Richmond *Enquirer* thinks Vice-President Wilson's act in calling Gen. Gordon to the Chair of the Senate, was a very delicate and friendly overture to the South, and it says it will be received in the proper spirit and duly appreciated by the Southern people.

The Boston *Traveller* intimates that Senator Sumner has declared that he will not again put his feet on Massachusetts soil until the battle-flag resolves of the last State Legislature are rescinded.

The Fifteenth Amendment — Religious Anniversary of its Adoption.

Shiloh Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Marion and Prince streets, was crowded, last night, with a congregation drawn together on the occasion of the anniversary of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. At an early hour the people began to arrive. There was a colored usher, with snow-white hair, in attendance at the lower doors, and with gentlemanly politeness and a face beaming with pleasure he disposed of the arriving crowds in the pews, which, on this occasion, belonged to everybody in general and nobody in particular. It had been announced that the Jubilee Singers from Fisk University would be in attendance and three pews directly in front of the pulpit were reserved for their use. The congregation was a decidedly mixed one, nearly one-fifth being white people who were drawn to the Shiloh Church out of curiosity or sympathy with the objects of the meeting. In the colored part of the congregation were men who had been slaves and those who, they say, bared would still show the marks of the lashes of cruel masters. There were women, too, who had not forgotten the sufferings of the days before the rebellion, when like the Israelites they were held in bondage by cruel task-masters; and then there were those who had been born and reared in the North, and who knew of the tribulations of their race only by hearsay. Of course they have had sufferings in the way of slights, insults, and annoyances from the unthinking and malicious, but these were slight compared with the greater misfortunes of their brethren in the South. With people of all races, the church was filled at an early hour. The pulpit was occupied by Rev. Highland Garnet, D.D., Prof. White, of Fisk University, and Rev. Mr. Levere. The evening's services were opened with a short prayer, and then the Jubilee singers, from Fisk University, chanted the Lord's Prayer in an impressive manner. Then Rev. Highland Garnet read the hymn, "Blow ye the trumpet, blow! the gladly solemn sound!" The Jubilee singers led, and the congregation joined in the singing with a vim and fervor which seemed likely to lift the roof from the poor old church, which has so far outlived its usefulness as to have a placard posted on the door advertising it for sale. Rev. Highland Garnet then spoke briefly, rejoicing that they were enabled to celebrate the anniversary of a day of so great moment to the race, and hoping that each succeeding year would enable the congregation assembled to thank God for still greater things. The jubilee singers then sang "O, brethren rise, and give God the glory." Mr. Levere followed with a short address. Prof. White, of the Fisk University, spoke somewhat at length concerning the prospects of the institution and the colored race in Tennessee. Then the jubilee singers entertained the audience with a quaint hymn, to the tune of "John Brown's Body Lies a-Mouldering in the Grave," the congregation joining in the chorus. Rev. Highland Garnet spoke again, the benediction was pronounced, and the congregation slowly dispersed.

A Drunken Man's Suicide.

Robert Brewster, a resident of Jersey City, committed suicide at Newark on Saturday night, under painful circumstances. Brewster was a man of dissipated habits, had frequently quarreled with his wife, and was finally separated from her, she going to reside with a married daughter on Chestnut-street, Newark. On Saturday evening he went to the house of the latter, under the influence of liquor, for the purpose of becoming, if possible, reconciled with his wife. His condition and actions only made matters worse, and he renewed the quarrel with her and struck her. He then left the house, and when at the foot of the steps, drew a razor from his pocket and cut his throat, severing the wind-pipe and arteries. His son-in-law, Simon Bamford, was within a few feet of him at the time, but the gash had completely done the work, and he died to death before assistance could be rendered. The authorities were not informed until yesterday, but County Physician Dodd on examination, did not deem an inquest necessary, and a burial permit was granted.

THE GALE.

The Storm on Long Island—Damage to the Long Island Railroad.

The high winds of Saturday night and Sunday caused the tide to rise on the Long Island shores, especially on the south side, to a height never before seen by the oldest residents. The road leading from Jamaica across the meadows to Rockaway, a distance of about four miles, was submerged to the depth of four or five feet, although the roadway is raised several feet above the meadow level. Every bridge on this roadway has been lifted from its fastenings and floated off, and the road itself is gullied to such an extent that it will require weeks to repair it.

The track of the Rockaway branch of the Long Island Railroad was also washed away in several places, and is under water for a considerable distance between the Rockaway road and Ocean Point. Yesterday morning, as the first train from Rockaway approached the bridge near Ocean Point, on its way to Jamaica, the engineer discovered that the track was overflowed just beyond the bridge, but, believing the bridge to be safe, he decided to venture across, but with more than ordinary care. As the engine reached the west end of the bridge, however, he felt it giving way under him, but, by putting on a full head of steam, he succeeded in getting the engine over. The middle of the bridge settled so that the rear of the smoking-car, which followed the engine, sank partly through, and the remaining passenger-car pitched down against it, breaking the bumpers of both cars, but fortunately not the couplings. The engineer still kept the full head of steam on, and succeeded in putting both cars over just as the structure gave way entirely, and floated off with the tide. The train finally reached Jamaica nearly on time, the passengers being duly thankful for their narrow escape, which was attributable, in great part, to the presence of mind of the engineer. All travel, of course, is suspended on the road, though a large force of workmen are repairing damages, and trains may possibly be again running to-day.

The meadows at H

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, March 29, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, L. A. Fuller, Esq. referee, sold a large store lot located on the south side of East Eighty-eighth-street, 222.6 feet west of Third-avenue, for $3,000, the purchaser being Geo. N. Williamson. The lot has a front on the street of 18.1 feet, is one half the block in depth, while the rear line is 82.6 feet, thus making the plot equal to about two lots. Aside from this sale, no further real estate business was transacted. In regard to the auctions held at Somerville and Hackensack, N. J., by A. J. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., on Saturday, particulars will be given to-morrow.

THE MARKET LAST WEEK.

Business during the past week has been excessively dull, the public auctions attempted poorly attended, while at private contract but few sales of any importance have been consummated. In fact a review of the week's business is hardly necessary, for nothing of such importance has occurred as to call for special notice. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, March 29, amounts to but $235,485. As against the sum of ending with Saturday, March 22. Had all the property offered at auction during the week been sold, a good showing would be made, but an indisposition to bid, and, as a consequence, a vendors, has been manifested. It is really to be hoped, that the market has reached its lowest point, and at the same time confidently expected, that the important auctions projected for the present week will be attended with a better degree of success. During the week Brooklyn real estate to the value of $270,500 has been sold at auction, as far as reported, $20,500 has been sold at the salesheld by J. Cole, while in reference to the sales held by Mr. Johnson in Jersey received no reports. A sale was also held in Jersey City, on Thursday, March 27, J. M. Gibson sold the premises in that city known as Nos. 131 Montgomery-street, corner of Van Vorst street, embracing a lot 25 by 100, covered with buildings, for $17,000; purchaser, Michael Doyle. The price was low, for the property rents at the rate of $2,460 per annum.

At private contract, E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-street, report having recently effected the following sales: Furnished house and lot, No. 79 Fifth-avenue, lot 24 by 129, sold for $140,000; house and lot No. 336 Fifth-avenue, 28 by 125, with stable and lot in rear adjoining, 28 by 98, sold for $140,000; house and lot No. 1 East Forty-second-street, 22 by 100.5, sold for $70,000; house and lot No. 7 West Thirty-ninth-street, 16 by 98.9, sold for $25,000; house and lot No. 122 East Fortieth-street, 20 by 100.2, sold for $25,000, and three lots on Eighth-avenue, 25.5 feet south of Fifty-sixth-street, each 25 by 100, and one lot, 20 by 100.5, adjoining in rear, and frontings on Fifty-sixth-street, sold together for $75,000. Riker, Hease & Co., No. 5 Pine-st, also report having sold at private sale, a plot of land, 175 by 100, with brick houses and barn thereon, located at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, and situate on Fifth-avenue in that town, for $7,500.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED AUCTIONS.

For the present week, auctions as follows are announced, all at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted.

To-day, (Monday,) March 31.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the premises Nos. 31 and 49 Jane-street, north side, 58.6 feet east of Hudson-street, No. 31 being a five-story double brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 84.9, and No. 49, a five-story and basement double brick tenement-house, with lot 27.6 by 88. Also, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick basement house and lot No. 230 Chrystie-street, east side, 74.3 feet south of East Houston-street, lot 25 by 75.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., public auction sale of the premises Nos. 581 and 539 Sixth-street, north side, 16 feet west of Avenue B, embracing two lots, together forming a plot in size 46 by 90.10, with two four-story brick buildings, 38 feet deep with five-story brick buildings in rear. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, John Hubbell, Esq., referee, of the two stores, dwellings and lots of Nos. 307 and 309 Water-street, south-east corner of Montgomery-street, lots four by 70.4.

By Joseph McGuire, public auction sale of City lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, north side, 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue; of four lots on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, north side, in rear of above, and two lots each size, and of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Ninth-avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of one lot, 16.8 by 100.10, with improvements, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, north side, 310 feet west of second-avenue.

By order of executor, on the premises, at 12 M., bankrupt sale, by order of the United States District Court, of a three years' lease of the store and dwelling No. 428 First-avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, public auction sale, by order of Wm. Hoge, Esq., of 250 choice lots, located in the Twenty-first Ward of Brooklyn, and situate respectively on Hopkinson, Saratoga, and adjacent streets, Halsey, Macon, MacDonough, Decatur, and Bainbridge streets. These lots form a part of one of the farms formerly belonging to the late Jeffert Lefferts, deceased, and, under the line of street improvement, the proposed sale is one of special importance. Mr. Johnson will also offer at public auction the three-story and basement brick house No. 857 Bedford-avenue, east side, 20 feet south of Bard-avenue, east side, 20 feet south of Putnam-avenue.

By Winans & Garretson, at Auction Exchange, Brooklyn, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, A. A. Wood, Esq., referee, of Brooklyn property as follows: One house and lot on Twenty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; one house and lot on same street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; and two lots, each 20 by 100, on the corner of Middle-street and Fifth-avenue.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, legal sale of two three-story and basement brick houses and lots, known as Nos. 9 and 30 Sand-street.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) April 1.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., peremptory public auction sale, by order of the heirs of Joel Post, deceased, of the very valuable property known as the Post estate, comprising 165 exceedingly choice lots, all eligibly located, fronting on Riverside and Clarement avenues, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets. This magnificent property is too well known by investors to need an extended notice, for its prospective value, owing to the projected public improvements in the immediate vicinity, is fully understood. The auction since its announcement has been the main topic of conversation in real estate circles, and as the terms of sale are liberal, the transaction can hardly fail to be one of the successes of the season.

By James M. Miller, public auction sale of two two-story frame houses and lots, situate on the south-east corner of 8d. Nicholas-avenue and New 2d-street, known as Nos. 2 and 4, the lots together forming a plot in size 60 by 94.4 by 22.8 by 82.3. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of the house and lot No. 4 Delancey-street, lot 23 by 77.6. Also, similar sale, by order of M. Kerr Schermer, Jr., Esq., referee, of the house and lot, situate on the north-east corner of Irvington and Forsyth streets, lot 20.5 by 100.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Denis Fyfe, Esq., referee, of the seven-story brick building and lot No. 439 West Twenty-first-street, north side, 438.4 feet west of Ninth-avenue, lot 19.3 by 92.

By R. P. Farrehild, legal sale, ——, referee, of plot of twenty-two lots, on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Seventh-street.

By Joseph McGuire, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, of the seven-story brick buildings and lots Nos. 44, 46, and 48 New-Bowery, near James-street, known as the Grant House, lots together form plot 59.10 by 22 by 82 by 79.

By Hugh N. Camp, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, L. W. Emerson, Esq., referee, of the three-story and basement brick house and lease of lot No. 16 University-place, west side, 20.7 feet north of Clinton-place, lot 23.6 by about 90, building 46 feet deep, with two-story extension 20 feet, lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor for three years, with twenty-one years' renewal, ground rent $200 per annum.

Wednesday, April 2.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., partition sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Albon P. Man, Esq., referee, of the two two-and-a-half-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 Irving-place, west side, 88 feet south of Seventeenth-street, 37 by 56 by 37 by 56, and of No. 24 by 40 by 72. Also, at same auction, two lots on the Grand Boulevard, south-east corner of One Hundredth-street, with five lots in rear, fronting on street, and two lots on the Grand Boulevard, north-east corner of One Hundredth-street, with six lots in rear, fronting on street opposite above. On this property are four frame houses. Also, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, W. W. Niehaus, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on Fifth-avenue, west side, 27.1 feet north of Forty-sixth-street, lot 18.4 by 76. Also, foreclosure sale, E. Goldsmith, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on West Fifteenth-street, south side, 140 feet east of Seventh-avenue, lot 21 by 103.4. Also, public auction sale of the following real estate: Five full lots on Tenth-avenue, north-west corner of Eighty-fourth-street; eight full lots, with one gore lot, on West One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, south side, 223 feet west of Fifth-avenue; two full lots on West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, south side, 200 feet east of Seventh-avenue, and a three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, known as No. 68 President-street, Brooklyn, south side, 207.1 feet west of Columbia-street, lot 21.8 by 100.

By Wm. Kennedy, adjourned trustees' sale of City real estate owned by Mary Ann Roche, as follows: Four five-story brown-stone-front stores, dwellings, and lots, Nos. 920, 922, 924, and 926 Eighth-avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-fifth-street, lots each 18.9 by 65.6; one four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 227 West Fifty-fifth-street, in rear the above, lot 18.9 by 75.5; four houses and lots, Nos. 68, 70, 72, and 74 Mott-street, east side, between Bayard and Canal streets, lots each 25 by 94; one three-story frame house and lot, No. 27 Mulberry-street, west side, 25 feet south of Park-street, lot 25 by 74; one lot, with buildings thereon, No. 121 Baxter-street, east side, 25 feet south of Hester-street, and an undivided half interest in seven and a half lots on West Sixty-eighth-street, north side, 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue, each lot in size 25 by 100.4.

By James M. Miller, public auction sale of the five-story fire-proof brick store and lot No. 4 Front-street, between Moore and Whitehall streets, lot 31.6 by 70.2, rear irregular, building 55 feet deep. Also, foreclosure sale of the two-story and basement brick house and lot No. 168 East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, south side, between Third and Fourth avenues, 17 by 40 by 100. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on East Fifty-seventh-street, south side, 218 feet east of Lexington-avenue, lot 22 by 100.5. Also, similar sale, by order of the Supreme Court, John Hubbell, Esq., referee, of the two stores, dwellings and lots of Nos. 307 and 309 Water-street, south-east corner of Montgomery-street, lots four by 70.4.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., public auction sale of City lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, north side, 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue; of four lots on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, north side, in rear of above, and two lots each size, and of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Ninth-avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of one lot, 16.8 by 100.10, with improvements, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, north side, 310 feet west of second-avenue.

By order of executor, on the premises, at 12 M., bankrupt sale, by order of the United States District Court, of a three years' lease of the store and dwelling No. 428 First-avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, public auction sale, by order of Wm. Hoge, Esq., of 250 choice lots, located in the Twenty-first Ward of Brooklyn, and situate respectively on Hopkinson, Saratoga, and adjacent streets, Halsey, Macon, MacDonough, Decatur, and Bainbridge streets. These lots form a part of one of the farms formerly belonging to the late Jeffert Lefferts, deceased, and, under the line of street improvement, the proposed sale is one of special importance. Mr. Johnson will also offer at public auction the three-story and basement brick house No. 857 Bedford-avenue, east side, 20 feet south of Bard-avenue, east side, 20 feet south of Putnam-avenue.

By Winans & Garretson, at Auction Exchange, Brooklyn, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, A. A. Wood, Esq., referee, of Brooklyn property as follows: One house and lot on Twenty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; one house and lot on same street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; and two lots, each 20 by 100, on the corner of Middle-street and Fifth-avenue.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, legal sale of two three-story and basement brick houses and lots, known as Nos. 9 and 30 Sand-street.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) April 1.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., peremptory public auction sale, by order of the heirs of Joel Post, deceased, of the very valuable property known as the Post estate, comprising 165 exceedingly choice lots, all eligibly located, fronting on Riverside and Claremont avenues, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets. This magnificent property is too well known by investors to need an extended notice, for its prospective value, owing to the projected public improvements in the immediate vicinity, is fully understood. The auction since its announcement has been the main topic of conversation in real estate circles, and as the terms of sale are liberal, the transaction can hardly fail to be one of the successes of the season.

By James M. Miller, public auction sale of two two-story frame houses and lots, situate on the south-east corner of 8d. Nicholas-avenue and New 2d-street, known as Nos. 2 and 4, the lots together forming a plot in size 60 by 94.4 by 22.8 by 82.3. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of the house and lot No. 4 Delancey-street, lot 23 by 77.6. Also, similar sale, by order of M. Kerr Schermer, Jr., Esq., referee, of the house and lot, situate on the north-east corner of Irvington and Forsyth streets, lot 20.5 by 100.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Denis Fyfe, Esq., referee, of the seven-story brick building and lot No. 439 West Twenty-first-street, north side, 438.4 feet west of Ninth-avenue, lot 19.3 by 92.

By R. P. Farrehild, legal sale, ——, referee, of plot of twenty-two lots, on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Seventh-street.

By Joseph McGuire, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, of the seven-story brick buildings and lots Nos. 44, 46, and 48 New-Bowery, near James-street, known as the Grant House, lots together form plot 59.10 by 22 by 82 by 79.

By Hugh N. Camp, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, L. W. Emerson, Esq., referee, of the three-story and basement brick house and lease of lot No. 16 University-place, west side, 20.7 feet north of Clinton-place, lot 23.6 by about 90, building 46 feet deep, with two-story extension 20 feet, lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor for three years, with twenty-one years' renewal, ground rent $200 per annum.

Wednesday, April 2.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., partition sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Albon P. Man, Esq., referee, of the two two-and-a-half-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 Irving-place, west side, 88 feet south of Seventeenth-street, 37 by 56 by 37 by 56, and of No. 24 by 40 by 72. Also, at same auction, two lots on the Grand Boulevard, south-east corner of One Hundredth-street, with six lots in rear, fronting on street opposite above. On this property are four frame houses. Also, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, W. W. Niehaus, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on Fifth-avenue, west side, 27.1 feet north of Forty-sixth-street, lot 18.4 by 76. Also, foreclosure sale, E. Goldsmith, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on West Fifteenth-street, south side, 140 feet east of Seventh-avenue, lot 21 by 103.4. Also, public auction sale of the following real estate: Five full lots on Tenth-avenue, north-west corner of Eighty-fourth-street; eight full lots, with one gore lot, on West One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, south side, 223 feet west of Fifth-avenue; two full lots on West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, south side, 200 feet east of Seventh-avenue, and a three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, known as No. 68 President-street, Brooklyn, south side, 207.1 feet west of Columbia-street, lot 21.8 by 100.

By Wm. Kennedy, adjourned trustees' sale of City real estate owned by Mary Ann Roche, as follows: Four five-story brown-stone-front stores, dwellings, and lots, Nos. 920, 922, 924, and 926 Eighth-avenue, north-east corner of Fifty-fifth-street, lots each 18.9 by 65.6; one four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 227 West Fifty-fifth-street, in rear the above, lot 18.9 by 75.5; four houses and lots, Nos. 68, 70, 72, and 74 Mott-street, east side, between Bayard and Canal streets, lots each 25 by 94; one three-story frame house and lot, No. 27 Mulberry-street, west side, 25 feet south of Park-street, lot 25 by 74; one lot, with buildings thereon, No. 121 Baxter-street, east side, 25 feet south of Hester-street, and an undivided half interest in seven and a half lots on West Sixty-eighth-street, north side, 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue, each lot in size 25 by 100.4.

By James M. Miller, public auction sale of the five-story fire-proof brick store and lot No. 4 Front-street, between Moore and Whitehall streets, lot 31.6 by 70.2, rear irregular, building 55 feet deep. Also, foreclosure sale of the two-story and basement brick house and lot No. 168 East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, south side, between Third and Fourth avenues, 17 by 40 by 100. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on East Fifty-seventh-street, south side, 218 feet east of Lexington-avenue, lot 22 by 100.5. Also, similar sale, by order of the Supreme Court, John Hubbell, Esq., referee, of the house and lot on East Fifty-sixth-street, north side, 263.2 feet east of First-avenue, lot 20 by 80.4; lease for nineteen years and six months from May 1, 1870; ground rent $240 per year. Also, similar sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of one lot, 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fifth-street, south side, 280 feet west of Second-avenue, and of a house with lease of lot on Catherine-street, east side, between Henry and Madison streets—a choice property, and, as a sale of particular interest, a choice property, and, as a sale of particular interest.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale by order of the Supreme Court, Charles W. Pleasants, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on East Twenty-first-street, south side, 250 feet west of First-avenue; lot 20 by 92. Also, sunilar sale, Francis J. Salmon, Esq., referee, of one lot, 25 by half block, on East Eighty-seventh-street, south side, 225 feet west of First-avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., public auction sale of five houses and lots known as Nos. 25, 27, 29, 29½, and 31 First-avenue, south-east corner of Second-avenue, the property of the estate of Jeremiah Pier, deceased; lots together form plot 85.6 by 45 by 105 by 73. Also, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, T. O'Brien, Esq., referee, of an unfinished house, with lot 18.4 by 85, in East Seventy-seventh-street, south side, 168.3 feet east of second-avenue, with a lot in rear forming an L, 17.3 by 80.4. Also, public auction sale of the valuable property known as No. 428 Canal-street and No. 10 Vestry-street, embracing a leased lot, in size 25 by 99.5 by 25 by 81, running through from street to street named, with a five-story brown-stone front building thereon covering same, now occupied as a furniture manufactory; lease from Trinity Church for twenty-one years from May 1, 1865.

By Goodenough & Weber, public auction sale of the desirable property Nos. 425 and 427 West Forty-first-street, north side, 300 feet east of Tenth-avenue, comprising two full lots and two large two-story brick buildings, and one one-story brick building thereon.

By Joseph McGuire, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick tenement-house and lot No. 349 Park-street, near Pearl-street, lot 25 by 92.6.

Thursday, April 3.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., public auction sale of 388 lots located at Riverdale on the Hudson, in the town of King's Bridge, Westchester County, accessible to New-York, the property of H. L. Atherton, Esq., to be sold in plots, on one of which is a large house and other buildings; also, at same auction, a one-eleventh part interest in the dock and water-right at Riverdale station; also, two large houses and stables on the old post-road, with frilla plots on Broadway, the whole constituting one of the most important proposed sales of the week.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., executor's sale, by order of the executor of the estate of Daniel Marley, deceased, of the three-story frame house and lot No. 302 West Thirty-fourth-street, south side, 60 feet west of Seventh-avenue, lot 20 by 50. Also, public auction sales of other City realty, viz.: One three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on East Fiftieth-street, north side, 206 feet east of Third-avenue, lot 20 by 100.5; and three building lots on East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, south side, 275 feet east of Second-avenue, each 25 by 100.10.

By Joseph McGuire, public auction sales of City property as follows: One three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 221 East Fifty-seventh-street, north side, 236.4 feet east of Third avenue, lot 19.5 by 83 by 100.5; one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth-street, north side, 200 feet west of Avenue A, and plot of four full lots (69.11 by 100) on New-avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Forty-second-street.

By B. P. Fairchild, adjourned foreclosure sales, by order of the Superior Court, Thomas Boese, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on East Fifteenth-street, south side, 300 feet west of Avenue A, lot 25 by 94.10; and a house and lot on East Fifteenth-street, north side, 270.6 feet east of Avenue A, lot 25 by 103.2.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Clifford R. Hart, Esq., referee, of two houses and lots, Nos. 175 and 177 Avenue C, south-west corner of Eleventh-street, lots each 23.8 by 95.

By D. M. Seaman, public auction sale of the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 308 East Seventy-ninth-street, south side, 127 feet east of Second-avenue, 18.8 by 45 by 102.2.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at auction exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, public auction sales of improved real estate, located in that city, as follows: Nos. 235, 237, 239, 241, and 243 South-second-street, between Carroll and President streets, nearly opposite tween Carroll and President streets, nearly opposite Carroll Park—five new three-story brown-stone stores and dwellings; cellars and basements below stores; French flats with all improvements above. Nos. 257, 259, and 261 Carroll-street, 74 feet from Smith-street—three new three-story brown-stone houses, 20 by 45, let 100 feet. Nos. 304, 306, and 312 President-street, near Smith—three new three-story basement and suboellar brown-stone houses, 20 by 40 by 100 feet. Nos. 402, 404, and 406 Degraw-street—three new three-story basement and suboellar brown-stone houses, 20 by 40; all improvements.

By. J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, public auction sales of the following Brooklyn property: One brown-stone house and lot, No. 623 St. Mark's-avenue, one frame house and lot, No. 235 Adams-st., one brick house and lot, No. 28, 30, Bergen-street, one brick store and hotel, Nos. 28, 30, and 32 Fulton-street, six houses and lots, Nos. 970, 994, 998, 1,002, 1,006, and 1,010 Myrtle-avenue, one house and lot, No. 54 Madison-street, five building lots on Myrtle-avenue, six lots on Wilkenson-st., seven, in rear of tle-avenue, six lots on Wilkenson-st., seven, in rear of above, one lot on Nostrand-st., one lot on Nassau-st., eleven lots on Sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, eight lots on Seventh-street, east of Fifth-avenue, and seven lots on Fourth-avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, of property in Brooklyn, E. D., namely, four stores and lots on First-street, three lots on North Second-street, one lot on North First-street near First-street, and two lots having fronts on First, North First, and Water streets, of 20.8.10 feet.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Vanderbilt House, Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, at 12 M., foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., referee, of plot of land located at Clifton, Staten Island, and situate on Cliff-street, south side, 570 feet east of New-York-avenue, adjoining the grounds of the Clifton House; size, 218 by 29, by 152 by 452.

By ——, auctioneer, at Annsdale, Staten Island, at the railway station, at 11 o'clock, partition sale, by order of supreme Court, Edward C. Merrill, Esq., referee, of a large mansion, with fifty acres of land, a cottage, with eight acres, and a store, located at Annsdale, and situate on the Fresh Kill road, the property of the estate of David Britain, deceased.

By ——, auctioneer, at Williamsburg, on the premises, at 10½ o'clock, public auction sale, the property known as Nos. 25, 27, and 29 Johnson-avenue, near Union-avenue, comprising three full lots, with brick and frame buildings thereon.

By J. M. Gibson, at Jersey City, N. J., on the property, at 3 o'clock, executor's sale of the store and lot located on the corner of Cole and Twelfth-streets, in the city named.

Friday, April 4.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., public auction sales of real estate, namely: The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the south side of West Thirteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, known as No. 4; house about 20 feet deep, lot 65 by 103.4. The three-story brick house and lot, situate on the easterly side of Mulberry-street, between Spring and Prince streets, No. 240; lot 25 by 100 feet; and the three lots, with the two-story and attic frame house and outbuildings thereon, situate on the easterly side of Beach-street, west Mount Vernon, Westchester County, commencing on the south-east corner of Smith-street; lots each 97 by 183 feet.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 308 East Seventy-ninth-street, south side, 127 feet east of Second-avenue, 18.8 by 45 by 102.2.

By Winans & Garretson, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Geo. B. Goldsmidt, Esq., referee, of one lot, 25 by —, block, with a two-story and attic brick house upon the front thereof, and a four-story brick factory in rear, situate on East Forty-third-street, south side, 100 feet west of Third-avenue.

REAL ESTATE NOTES.

A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., No. 6 Pine-street, have just issued, in handsome form, their annual circular or descriptive list of New-Jersey property now in their hands for sale. The circular is a book of over 200 pages, tastefully printed and illustrated, and often offered as a present by parties in the business of the firm, contains a large fund of valuable and interesting information relating to New-Jersey real estate. It also contains a large topographical map, with the railways of the State carefully shown, which needs but to be seen to be fully appreciated by those owning property in this really suburb of New-York. The entire work will, in fact, be found valuable by investors, and speaks well for the business enterprise of the firm publishing the same.

The *Real Estate Record*, a valuable business journal, has recently begun the publication of a mortgage circular, which will be issued weekly, containing a full list, compiled from official sources, of all mortgages filed, both of real estate and chattels, and also assignments placed on record in the Register's office. To business men and builders this class of information is of special value, and the enterprise should succeed on its merits.

J. M. Gibson, Real Estate Auctioneer, No. 27 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, will, on or about April 15, remove his office from the present location to No. 31 Montgomery-street, the premises now occupied by the Union Bank.

Attention is called to the advertisement in our business columns of the residence located at Pittsfield, Mass., offered at private sale, or, if not sold by June 15, to be rented furnished, for the Summer months. The opportunity thus presented for the purchase of a country home is an excellent one, for the property is admirably located, the house well built, large, and conveniently arranged, and the residence in every way desirable and attractive.

Exchange Sale Saturday, March 29.

NEW-YORK.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 gore lot, East 88th-st., s. s., 222.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.1x100.8x83.6x about 120 ..... $6,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, March 28.

NEW-YORK.

Broome-st., s. s., No. 41, 100 ft. w. of Goerck-st., 20x100, ½ part $5,000
Broadway; No. 373, 24.10x150, partition 131,200
Broadway, between 51st and 52d sts., indefinite share of street, Dec. 19, 1870 10,000
Front-st., s. s., corner Maiden-lane, 51.10 to Fletcher-st. x41.8x50.6x41.9 on Maiden-lane.... 3,500
Henry-st., n. s., No. 233, 181 ft. w. of Montgomery-st., 23x87.6 15,000
Henry-st., n. s., 126.3 ft. e. of Rutgers-st. 11,000
Ludlow-st., w. s., 137.6 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x67.6 20,600
Suffolk-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Broome-st., 25x100.... 30,850
152d-st., s. s., 199.7 ft. w. of 7th-av., 24.9x86.6..... 17,000
24th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x98.9..... 15,000
22c-st., s. s., 116.8 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9..... 15,000
40th-st., n. s., 453.4 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x98.9..... 11,100
41st-st., s. s., 141.8 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20.10x98.9..... 12,800
45th-st., n. s., 328.8 ft. w. of 6th-av., 19.2x82, h. and l. 25,000
85th-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.4, h. and l. 4,500
86th-st., n. s., 360 ft. w. of 6th-av., 125x1000.5, h. and ..... Nom.
87th-st., n. s., 66.8 ft. e. of 11th-av., 16.8x100.5, h. and l. 10,000
70th-st., n. s., 100.6 ft. e. Lexington-av., 20x102.5, h. and l. 21,000
99th-st., n. s., 200.10 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11.... 4,750
119th-st., n. s., 380 ft. w. of 3d-av., thence n. 78x. thence n. w., thence s. w., 116.1x, thence n. 21 to 119th-st.x, thence e. along st., 100, h. and l. 9,000
206th-st., n. s., 100.8 ft. e. of 10th-av., 150x99.11 4,770
Park-av., n. w. corner 86th-st., 80.6x100.5, h. and l. ..... Nom.
1st-av., s. s., 66 ft. n. 116th-st., 20x74, h. and l..... 15,000
1st-av., e. s., 46 ft. n. of 116th-st., 20x74, h. and l.. 17,000
1st-av., n. w. corner 118th-st., 60x73; 1st-av., n. s., 21.10 ft. s. of 118th-st., 60x70, h. and l..... 96,000
1st-av., s. w. corner, 116th-st., 21x70, h. and l..... 27,000

LEASES.

Broadway, No. 591, 5½ years, per year..... 10,000
Bowery, No. 75, 5 years, per year..... 5,000
Chatham-st., near Worth st., 25 ft. front on both streets, 3 years, per year..... 1,500
Madison-st., No. 173, 4½ years, per year..... 1,200
22d-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125, 21 years, per year..... 6,000
37th-st., No. 477 West, 5 years, per year..... 1,502

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE elegant four-story brown-stone house on the north side of 74th-st., third house west of Madison-av.; size, 25x60; lot, 102; finished in hard-wood in the most superb manner. Party will be on the premises to show the same every afternoon from 1 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 44TH-ST., FIRST-class three story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front houses, Nos. 242 to 252; 20x50x18.9x50; prices $17,000 and $16,000. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES HENDERSON, No. 392 7th-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY.

Three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 110 East 80th-st., 16.4x40x102. $17,000.

150 acres valuable land on North River, two miles below Peekskill; elegant building sites.

Four-story house and lots on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 50 feet on each street.

Mansion and forty acres (500 lots) at Whitestone; grand elevated land, and near depot; large orchard, garden, full assortment of fruit in bearing; all in good order.

House, lot, and stable at Elizabeth, N. J.; two-story and French roof; desirable situation on Grier-av., 66.9x200, $14,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

House and lot No. 561 Grand-av., Brooklyn, two story, frame, $6,500.

House and lot No. 1454 Hancock-st., Brooklyn, two story, French roof, $5,500.

House and lot No. 92 Hopkins-st., Brooklyn, two story, frame, $4,000.

House and lot No. 33 Hewes-st., Brooklyn, two story, brick, $6,000.

Usual brokerage allowed for actual sale.

Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES,

of full width, near 5th-av., on 32d, 33d, 37th, 38th, 40th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 53d, 56th, and 57th sts.

ALSO,

on 5th, Madison, and Park avs. For particulars and permits, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THORNTON M. RODMAN,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

No. 806 Broadway,

Offers for lease, store and dwelling No. 131 Waverley-place; will let together or separately; rent $1,200; store, with back room and front basement, $550; first floor $300.

Entire dwelling part of No. 76 6th-av., corner Waverley-place; good stand for dentistry, millinery, or dress-making; rent $700; possession immediately; will put in order.

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN.—$15,000; COST $18,000.—THE three-story brown-stone front, 20x45x100, No. 240 East 51st-st., near 2d-av.; all improvements, stables and heater, bath, water closets, &c., and fixtures, shades and heater, bath, water closets, &c., and fixtures, shades and gas chandeliers; possession at once. Apply on premises, or of owner, No. 143 East 45th-st., near Lexington-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FULLY AND elegantly furnished, No. 227 Madison-av., near 37th-st., Murray Hill, built by the late David Robbins; a splendid four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 22x65, with extended dining-room; the house is beautifully finished, grained, painted, the woodwork is handsomely varnished and is in hand frescoed, and in perfect order. The furniture is handsome and costly. The above is a most desirable house, and is suitable for a private family of most refined taste; possession on or before May, 1 next ensuing. For taste; possession on or before May, 1 next ensuing. For cards to view the house apply to HOMER MORGAN. No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE HIGH-STOOP house and lot, on north side of 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20 feet front by about 24x95 feet, and including the three-story extended back building, (library, laundry, sleeping rooms,) in depth all told about 95 feet, unique in its divisions and arrangements.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED four-story brown stone house, 22x55x100.5. The house is beautifully finished and in perfect order, and 21 Fulton-street, six houses and lots, Nos. 970, 994, 998, 1,002, 1,006, and 1,010 Myrtle-avenue, one house and lot, No. 54 Madison-street, five building lots on Myrtle-avenue, six lots on Wilkenson-st., seven, in rear of above, one lot on Nostrand-st., one lot on Nassau-st., eleven lots on Sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, eight lots on Seventh-street, east of Fifth-avenue, and seven lots on Fourth-avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, of property in Brooklyn, E. D., namely, four stores and lots on First-street, three lots on North Second-street, one lot on North First-street near First-street, and two lots having fronts on First, North First, and Water streets, of 20.8.10 feet.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Vanderbilt House, Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, at 12 M., foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., referee, of plot of land located at Clifton, Staten Island, and situate on Cliff-street, south side, 570 feet east of New-York-avenue, adjoining the grounds of the Clifton House; size, 218 by 29, by 152 by 452.

By ——, auctioneer, at Annsdale, Staten Island, at the railway station, at 11 o'clock, partition sale, by order of supreme Court, Edward C. Merrill, Esq., referee, of a large mansion, with fifty acres of land, a cottage, with eight acres, and a store, located at Annsdale, and situate on the Fresh Kill road, the property of the estate of David Britain, deceased.

By ——, auctioneer, at Williamsburg,

SHIPPING.

...EAMER LINES.

...AND NORTH AMERICAN ...ULSTEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW ...D LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK ...FROM NEW-YORK.

...SATURDAY, April 5, at 10 A. M.
...SATURDAY, April 12, at 3 P. M.
...Saturday, April 19, at 10 A. M.
...SATURDAY, April 26, at 3 P. M.

...ed time. do not carry steerage pas...

...WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, ...York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
...and Gas, roundtrip tickets at reduced rates. ...Cabin passengers to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Re... ...passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity ...CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

...TIONAL LINE

...OR STEAM-SHIPS.

...TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVER... ...FREIGHT TO LONDON DIRECT. ...Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

...BROWN AND LIVERPOOL. ...Saturday, April 5, at 10 A. M. ...Saturday, April 12, at 3 P. M. ...Saturday, April 19, at 10 A. M. ...Saturday, April 26, at 3 P. M. ...Saturday, May 3, at 10 A. M. ...Saturday, April 5, at 11 A. M.

...ARGEST IN THE TRADE.

...$60 and $80, currency ...$40, currency ...Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or ...

...THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. ...information apply at the Company's ...

J. W. J. HURST, Manager.

...HITE STAR LINE,

...QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING THE

...ED STATES MAIL.

...FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. ...New York, Wednesday, April 9, at 10 A.M. ...TUESDAY, April 15, at 3 P.M. ...SATURDAY, April 19, 10½ A.M. ...SATURDAY, April 26, at 3 P.M. ...Thursday, May 1, at 10½ A.M. ...commodations (for all classes) unsurpassed.

...SPEED AND COMFORT.

...Sailing every alternate Saturday, ...section, where berths may be secured. Passengers accompanying these steamers ...$100, gold; passage, $60, currency. ...to send for friends from Europe. Gold ...Drafts at lowest rates. Through bills ...Queenstown, Havre, Am... ...Bremen, Southampton, Glasgow, Havre, Ant... ...Apply to the Company's Agents, ...passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity ...CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

...ANCHOR LINE.

...STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. ...NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

...Wed. April 2 OLYMPIA...Wed. April 9
...Sat. April 5 EUROPA...Sat. April 12
...booked and forwarded to and from ... ...Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, ...Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, ...certainly, and cheaply as any other route ...Drafts or certificates can be bought ...by any steamer, or by applying at the Company's ...No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

...TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

...and passengers for London, Cardiff, ...Liverpool, and Glasgow, Bristol Channel ...STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL ...FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

...WESTERN, STAMPER... Wednesday, April 23
...WYOMING... Wednesday, May 17
...Steamers sail every Wednesday, 365 currency. ...Nothing to send for their friends can obtain ...passage. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply to
J. H. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN ...COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-... ...NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY.

...Pier No. 20 North River, ...April 2, at 9 A. M. ...April 9, at 3 P. M. ...April 16, at 9 A. M. ...April 23, at 3 P. M. ...Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. May 7, at 9 A. M.

...Office, No. 29 Broadway,) $80, cur... ...Steerage passage at reduced rates. ...Drafts on sight for any amount at lowest rates. ...Passengers going to or returning from the ...Continent can purchase tickets at this ...office through Liverpool railway and the ...Channel steamers, thereby saving ...time and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

...STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. ...NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

...Wed. April 2 OLYMPIA...Wed. April 9
...Sat. April 5 EUROPA...Sat. April 12

...booked and forwarded to and from ... ...Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, ...Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, ...certainly, and cheaply as any other route ...Drafts or certificates can be bought ...by any steamer, or by applying at the Company's ...No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

...TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

...and passengers for London, Cardiff, ...Liverpool, and Glasgow, Bristol Channel ...STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL ...FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

...WESTERN, STAMPER... Wednesday, April 23
...WYOMING... Wednesday, May 17
...Steamers sail every Wednesday, 365 currency. ...Nothing to send for their friends can obtain ...passage. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply to
J. H. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN ...COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-... ...NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY.

...Pier No. 20 North River, ...April 2, at 9 A. M. ...April 9, at 3 P. M. ...April 16, at 9 A. M. ...April 23, at 3 P. M. ...Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. May 7, at 9 A. M.

...Office, No. 29 Broadway,) $80, cur... ...Steerage passage at reduced rates. ...Drafts on sight for any amount at lowest rates. ...Passengers going to or returning from the ...Continent can purchase tickets at this ...office through Liverpool railway and the ...Channel steamers, thereby saving ...time and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

...STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. ...NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

...Wed. April 2 OLYMPIA...Wed. April 9
...Sat. April 5 EUROPA...Sat. April 12

...booked and forwarded to and from ... ...Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, ...Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, ...certainly, and cheaply as any other route ...Drafts or certificates can be bought ...by any steamer, or by applying at the Company's ...No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR NASSAU.

...CITY OF HAVANA will sail from ... ...Nassau, on THURSDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M. ...North River, at 3 P. M. ...Freight or passage apply to ...J. W. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.

...MONTHLY SERVICE TO ...JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, ...SPANISH MAIN.

...Connections to all ports in Mexico. ...Specie forwarded by mail or express. ...Cabin fares reduced. Steerage as under:

...CLARIBEL, Capt. ...CITY OF HAVANA, Capt. ...CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Capt. SAVAGE.

...Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to ...WORMWOOD & CO., Agents, ...No. 53 Wall-st.

FOR NASSAU.

...CITY OF HAVANA will sail from ... ...Nassau, on THURSDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M. ...North River, at 3 P. M. ...Freight or passage apply to ...J. W. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

WILL SAIL FROM PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WHARF, JERSEY CITY.

PEMBROKE.....April 12
GLAMORGAN.....May 3
PEMBROKE.....May 24
GLAMORGAN.....June 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency
Second Cabin.....$50 currency
Steerage.....30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$35
Drafts for $1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

April 4—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. MOSES, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer ALASKA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

P. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement of sailing.—Steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, for 4 spin wall, at 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY April 5. Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will follow and sail April 19, 1873. P. R. BABY, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., From Pier No. 20 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, April 1.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, April 3.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, April 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

HENRY B. MORGAN & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st. (corner of Warren)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....April 22
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THIELSTAUGH.....May 22
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....June 22

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

J. G. HARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, April 8.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, TUESDAY, April 15.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, April 22.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 119 Wall-st.

D. MCKELLER, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 13 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)...April 3
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)...April 10
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana only)...April 17
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)...April 24

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—American citizens requiring passports will apply to THOMAS SADLER, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MONTS, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 49 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 128 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 282 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MABON, Box No. 464, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. P. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED and refined, a home in a private family, in exchange for services and English understood. Has Kindergarten system; would not object to go a little way into the country; best of references given; only first-class parties need address Miss HELEN, Box No. 170 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN LADY of refinement a position as governess or companion in an American family; speaks fluently French and can teach the rudiments of English and music; no objections to travel; first-class references. Address or call from 2 to 5 o'clock. P. BURGER, No. 206 East 21st-st.

BLAIR PRESBYTERIAN ACADEMY, MT. WASHINGTON, N. J.—superior advantages for both sexes. Spring session opens March 24. Terms, $200 a year. Students can remain vacations. Reference: Rev. G. J. Mingins, N. Y. Send for Catalogue. S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Principal.

MT. ANTHONY SEMINARY—FAMILY and Boarding School, Bennington Centre, Vt.; location beautiful; instruction thorough; next term commences April 22. Circulars at E. Stearns' office, No. 128 Wall-st., or address the Principal, GEO. W. YATES, A. M.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business. Summer session begins April 3, 1873.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., for both sexes; 167 pupils; 9 teachers; 26 instructors. Students are received at any time. ALONZO FLACK, President.

MISS HULBERT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 26, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, Newburg, N. Y., offers superior advantages; few vacancies; inspection solicited. Write for circulars and reference.

HORSE AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS FROM six to twelve years of age; $400 for term of twenty weeks. For circulars, address ISAAC PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, Vt.—A Military College, established 1834. Preparatory Department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Spring term opens April 1. M. T. FROST, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

PARKSIDE.—A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR little boys, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Principal.

SPANISH CLASSES COMMENCE FIRST week in April at Mercantile Library. Private lessons at No. 730 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

$200 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, N. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

MISS M. S. PARKHURST'S HOME School for Young Ladies, Newburg, N. Y.—The spring term will commence MONDAY, April 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D

LECTURES.

REV. J. G. WHITE WILL LECTURE IN the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, near 8th-av., TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock. Subject—Auricular Confession Exposed. To men only. Admission 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

SPRING STOCK

JUST RECEIVED,

CONSISTING OF ALL THE NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS IN PLAIN AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS.

ALSO,

The Most Complete Assortment of MOURNING DRESS GOODS,

INCLUDING

CASHMERES, DRAP D' INDES, SEDAN CLOTHS, ARMURES, BOMBAZINES, BIARRITZ, CORDS, DRAP D'ALMA, PRINCETTA CLOTHS, CRAPES, DRAP DE DAMES, ALPACAS, CRETONS AND MOHAIRS.

W. K. PEYTON,

272 and 274 Bowery,

NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

BLACK SILKS.

SPRING STOCK

JUST RECEIVED, CONSISTING OF

PONSON'S,
BONNETT'S,
BELLON'S,
GUINET'S,
AND TAPISSERER'S

Celebrated makes of Gros Grain, Drap de Paris, and Gros de Lyon,

FOR PURITY OF SILK, PERFECTION OF FINISH, AND DURABILITY IN WEAR FOR DRESSES,

These Makers' Goods are Unrivaled.

BELLON'S GROS GRAN...$1 50 to $2 25 p. yd.
GUINET'S GROS GRAIN...1 62½ to 2 50 p. yd.
BONNETTT'S GROS GRAIN 2 50 to 3 50 p. yd.
TAPISSERER'S GROS GRAIN 2 00 to 2 75 p. yd.
PONSON'S GROS GRAIN....2 50 to 4 00 p. yd.

W. K. PEYTON,

272 and 274 Bowery.

Ladies' Suits.

A FULL STOCK OF FASHIONABLE STYLES AT

Very Attractive Prices.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS, CORSETS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MISSES' SUITS, ALL SIZES.

MOURNING SUITS

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER AT TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE.

W. K. PEYTON,

Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

GRENADINES, GRENADINES,

Warranted Pure Silk and Wool.

300 pieces, two yards wide, $1 25, $1 35, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 50.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS,

$1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, and $3.
GOOD BARGAINS.
CANNELE STRIPE SILKS, $1 25; worth $1 65.

ALPACAS, ALPACAS,

40c. and 50c.; worth 50c. and 65c.

JACKSON'S

Corner of Broadway and Waverley-place.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

Wholesale Department.

We have cheap silk, Millinery, and Straw Goods, Laces, Flowers, &c., well worthy inspection. Call.

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

The Desbrosses-st. cars, from the corner of Broadway and Grand-st., bring you to the door in four minutes.

KID GLOVES.

Wholesale Department.

We have full lines and are receiving per various steamers from Europe all the new Spring shades in our Monogram and Edward Gloves, acknowledged to be the best

LOW-PRICED KID GLOVES IN AMERICA.

For the convenience of Western and Eastern buyers we have opened an office in Spelman's building,

NO. 369 BROADWAY.

Our stock in Grand-st. comprises over 20,000 DOZENS OF KID GLOVES, to which we invite special attention.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.

Desbrosses-st. cars, from corner of Broadway and Grand-st., bring you to the door in four minutes.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

RICH LACES, COLORED VAKS, HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, &c.

PASSEMENTERIES, NEW AND DESIRABLE,

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT, 87 Broadway.

SAMPLES SENT BY MAIL.

DRESS-MAKERS SUPPLIED.

773 BROADWAY. 773

BENNETT WILLIAMS

OFFERS EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

Black Guipure and Thread Laces.
Ecru, Cluny, and Colored Yak Laces.
Spanish and French Blonds.
Real Point and Valenciennes Collars.
Sets, Jabots, Capes, Barbes, Coiffures, Veils, &c.
10,000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Passementeries, Ornaments, and Loops.
Llama Lace Shawls and Sacques.

All the above are fully twenty-five per cent. below regular prices.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—New designs, NEW IMPORTED styles. Magic Costume, beautiful Toilette Patterns, with Cloth Models, now ready. Come early.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING FASHIONS 1873

AT THE GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

NO. 309 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIVE FLOORS CROWDED WITH NEW SILKS, FLOWERS, MILLINERY, STRAW AND FANCY GOODS.

1,000 cases NEW ITALIAN, ENGLISH and other STRAW GOODS, comprising everything desirable in shape.

OUR TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS are of the very highest order, and will be found worthy inspection.

SASH RIBBONS, 6 inches wide, both Block Plaids, Watered, and Plain, 50 cents per yard.

Gros Grain Ribbons, 15 cents, 20 cents, 25 cents, and 31 cents, from No. 7 to 22.

The very finest grades and shades of ALL-SILK RIBBONS, about half last season's PRICES.

NEW IMPORTED FEATHERS and FLOWERS!!!

SILK, TURQUOIS, desirable colors and shades, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per yard.

100 cartons new DRESS TRIMMINGS, GIMP, and FRINGES, LINES of REAL LACES, GUIPURES, &c., under regular prices.

SILK PARASOLS, } 50c., 75c., 85c., $1.
SILK PARASOLS, }
LINED PARASOLS, Club Handles.

One of the largest assortments in this City.

OUR SELECTION OF FANCY GOODS, HAT ORNAMENTS, REAL and IMITATION HAIR GOODS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, CARVED GOODS, LEATHER SATCHELS, VALISES, SCHOOL BAGS, POCKET-BOOKS, TOYS, &c., &c., will be found unusually large and complete.

Cheap CORSETS, 50c., 65c., 75c., $1 up.
HOSIERY for LADIES, MISSES, and BOYS.
PRIOES RIGHT.
LISLE THREAD GLOVES, in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Buttons, all new.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

KID GLOVES.

500 dozens one-button Kid Gloves,

45 CENTS THE PAIR.

DESIRABLE COLORS.

3,000 dozens two-button Kid Gloves, at 95 cents and $1 the pair.
5,000 dozens two-button Kid Gloves, finest shades, at $1 25 and $1 50.
Our own Importation and Manufacture in Europe.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT KINZEY'S.

Removal to Broadway, corner 9th-st.

Bargains from last week's Auction Sales.

Great Bargains in Robes—9, 12, and 16 Gros Grains at 20c., 25c., and 31c. a yard. AT KINZEY'S.

Fancy Ribbons, Rosan Ribbons, Plaid Ribbons, from 6c., 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 29c., 31c. a yard. AT KINZEY'S.

Sash Ribbon in plain, watered, striped, plaids, and gros grains, 25c. to $1 25 per yard. AT KINZEY'S.

Silk Ties, Sashes, Bows, Handkerchiefs, with and without lace, 19c. to $2. AT KINZEY'S.

3,000 pieces Bugle Trimmings and Fringes, 12 yard pieces, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 to $2 75 entire piece. AT KINZEY'S.

Passementerie Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps, Ornaments, in all the new styles and colors. AT KINZEY'S.

Millinery Silks, Lining Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Tarleton Laces, Millinery Goods of every kind low. AT KINZEY'S.

All the new shapes in Bonnets, Round Hats, and Frames, both imported and domestic goods. AT KINZEY'S.

Opening fine line of French Flowers, Parasols, and Sun Umbrellas, a popular prices. AT KINZEY'S.

Opening a fine line of real Guipure Laces, much below cost of importation. AT KINZEY'S.

Opening two cases new patterns Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, from 3c. to $1 25 yard. AT KINZEY'S.

An entire new line of Ladies' Under-wear, Corsets, Skirts, Bustles, &c., &c. AT KINZEY'S.

Large assortment of French, English, and German Hosiery of every kind, at popular prices. AT KINZEY'S.

Two cases more of Lupin's Kid Gloves, embroidered, which we are selling 50c., worth $1. AT KINZEY'S.

Fine line of French Fancy Goods, Work-baskets, Bags, Bells, Combs, Brushes, Jewelry, &c., very low. AT KINZEY'S.

Receiving, by every steamer, New Goods and Novelties from Paris and Vienna.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

767 and 769 Broadway,

CORNER 9TH-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

1873 SPRING STYLES 1873

On WEDNESDAY, April 2,

WE SHALL EXHIBIT OUR SPRING STYLES of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WALKING SUITS AND DRESSES, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, LADIES' TROUSSEAUX, INFANTS' WARDROBES.

ALSO, IN THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS OF THE LATEST PARIS IMPORTATION.

AN INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. NO CIRCULARS HAVE BEEN SENT OUT FOR THIS OPENING.

PARIS.

AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DE RAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
No. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This house, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found at the lowest prices, the most complete assortment of

SILK GOODS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES, MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS, ENGLISH ASSISTANTS, FIXED PRICES.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at French's Hotel, corner Chatham and Frankfort streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1873.

MATILDA FRENCH, Executrix.
T. J. FRENCH,
R. P. FRENCH,
C. T. FRENCH,
R. B. FRENCH,
LOUIS FRENCH, } Executors.

fl-lawfm M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Alexander S. Clark, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1872.

SAMUEL V. CLARK,
T. ALEXANDER S. CLARK,
JOHN M. CLARK,
Administrators of Matthias Clark, deceased.

oct7-lawfm M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. BURTNETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 19th day of December, 1872.

HENRY B. BURTNETT,
ABRAHAM G. BURTNETT,
MARY E. BURTNETT,
Executors.

d16-lawfm M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of George Clarke, No. 104 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1872.

GEORGE CLARK,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Executors.

oct21-lawfm M

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchins, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA SANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, corner Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, in the People's Savings Bank, or to John Henry Hall, attorney, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of December, 1872. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Executor.

ja8-lawfm M*

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 541½ West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 9th-av.; and the TIMES Westside Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PARK PHAETON for $300, and a Clarence, nearly new, for $1,000. Carriage seen at ARTHUR BELL'S, No. 142 East 41st-st., near 3d-av. Inquire at No. 144 Pearl-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4.

A STYLISH PAIR OF BLACK HORSES, sixteen hands high, long tails, six years old only, sound and kind every way; also, Brewster landau and elegant harness. Apply at stable, No. 128 West 31st-st., or to Mr. COMSTOCK, Grand Hotel.

FOR SALE—T CART BY BREWSTER OF Broome-st.; top buggy by Bates, and light harness; all in fine order. Private stable, No. 2 East 54th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STUYVESANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

RESERVOIR-PARK HOTEL,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.

Elegant suits of rooms to rent, with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Prices moderate.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 541½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 9th-av., And the "Times" Westside Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

NO. 99 EAST 46TH-ST.

Two rooms on first floor, one room on fourth floor, to let with board from 1st April; location desirable for gentlemen; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 988.

Handsomely-furnished front room on second floor to let, without board; first-class attendance.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan.) No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.
GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instrument, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

BOARD.—AN ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to rent on Madison-av., Murray Hill; superior location; private table. Address C. T. T., Times Up-town Office, No. 541½ West 23d-st.

NO. 20 EAST 33D-ST.—NEW AND handsomely-furnished front room and bedroom in private family, with board, to gentleman and wife; parties willing to pay for the comforts of a home will find this a desirable place; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to rent to gentlemen; either separately or three connecting, to a party of gentlemen; terms very moderate. Apply at south-east corner of 4th-av. and 28th-st., entrance on 28th st.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., WEST, NO. 313.—Parties desiring to secure superior accommodations, permanently, at moderate rates, with unexceptionable table, in first-class house, please apply.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH board, to two young men willing to room together; no moving in May. Apply at No. 234 West 39th-st.

NO. 157 LEXINGTON-AV.—TO LET, nicely furnished front room on bath-room floor, to a man and wife, or two gentlemen, with board. Good reference given and required. No moving in May.

THIRD FRONT HALL-ROOM, WITH board; also, will be shortly vacated, richly-furnished second floor, with or without private table. No. 33 West 23d-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS on first floor, with grate, fire, gas, bath, &c., with or without board; very moderate terms; no moving in May. No. 315 East 23d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th-st.—Handsomely-furnished room and bedroom to rent, with board; also, a single room; references exchanged.

ONE HANDSOME PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms, with board, on 34th-st., convenient to Broadway. Differences obtained at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Third story front room; board if desired; no moving in May; family small; first-class reference required.

BOARDERS WANTED—SEVERAL PERsons can be accommodated; pleasant location; terms moderate. Address H. Z., Post-office, Elmsford, N. Y.

TO LET—AT NO. 23 IRVING-PLACE, CORner 16th-st., second floor, in suites or singly; also front basement and one room on parlor floor, with or without board.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR floor and a suite of three rooms, on the second floor, to let, with private table, in the pleasantly-located double house No. 45 5th-av.

NO. 214 EAST 26TH-ST.—A WELL-FURnished room in a German private family for a single gentleman, with or without board; references.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floors, en suite, or singly, with first-class board, at No. 51 East 21st-st.; references required.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, with unexceptionable table board. References exchanged.

NO. 42 PARK-AV.—ROOMS ON SECOND floor to let, with board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Will open on or

AN IMPORTANT PROJECT.

New-Jersey Improvements—Deepening of the Arthur Kill and Kill Von Kull Channels.

One of the most important projects that ever engaged the attention of the people of New-Jersey is the proposed deepening of the channel of Arthur Kill and the Kill von Kull, which separate that State from Staten Island. The plan is one that, originating in, and apparently only affecting, New-Jersey, has a more than ordinary importance for New-York, and also affects more or less remotely no less than ten other States. The reason for this will soon be apparent. Elizabethport may unquestionably be considered the most important coal depot of the United States. It is situated at the point where Arthur Kill unites with Newark Bay, about opposite Port Richmond, on Staten Island, from whence, on the other side, the Kill von Kull connects Newark Bay with the Bay of New-York. Its importance as a depot for the receipt and shipment of coal and other products and manufactures can scarcely be overestimated, and thus far has only been limited by its want of facilities for the accommodation of shipping. Being the natural terminus of the coal routes of by far the larger portion of the Pennsylvania coal regions it is very easy to transport coal and other freights by rail to that point, but with their shipment beyond by water the difficulties commence. Owing to the junction of the waters of the Kills and Newark Bay at this point two currents are created, the union of which has the effect of depositing in front of Elizabethport a large accumulation of sediment which causes an extensive shoal, so that only vessels of light draught can reach the docks. But, despite the difficulties, the traffic in this way is much more extensive than persons unacquainted with the subject would suppose. To afford some idea of the absolute necessity for the increase of shipping facilities at this point, it may be stated that the aggregate tonnage for the past year at the mouth of Newark Bay, it was 10,800,000, according to the most reliable data that can be obtained upon the subject. But large as is this aggregate, it is the opinion of the Collector of the Third Collection District, in which Elizabethport lies, that it would be largely increased were it not for the obstructions to navigation, which have turned a large amount of trade that must naturally have sought the port in other directions. The channel even is not always navigable at low water, and very frequently even the lightest draught vessels, with the most skillful pilots that can be obtained, are stranded. Over 150 vessels ran aground in the vicinity of the port last year. Of these, some were floated off with the next tide, while others remained upon the shoal for a month, only floating off when the current shifted the sands, and leaving a number of them seriously damaged. No attempt has ever been made to dredge the channel, but in 1868 the depth was increased three feet, mainly by the action of the steam-boats and propellors, that in that year used the Kills as a highway to Raritan Bay, in preference to going around outside. This fact led people to believe that the channel might be artificially deepened, and several plans looking to this object have been devised, but none of them perfected. The matter was finally brought to the notice of the Legislatures of New-York and New-Jersey, and both bodies petitioned Congress to take action in the matter. An inquiry was made which resulted in an appropriation for the necessary surveys, which have been completed, and the result is not only promising, but highly satisfactory. As a preliminary, the opinion of Col. John Newton, of the Engineer Corps, was requested, and he from an examination of the charts, concluded that a system of parallel dykes confining the channel would bring Arthur Kill and the Kill von Kull into direct opposition, thus forming quiet water in the present location. This would lead to a new shoaling, and the only temporary remedy is dredging, which process it would be necessary to repeat from time to time. For the permanent improvement he suggested that a line of parallel dykes be built from the entrance to Arthur Kill, running on an east line into deep water. But dykes so constructed would prevent the entrance of large vessels into Elizabethport, and to obviate this difficulty it would be necessary to leave a large opening in the northern dyke opposite that point. And here another difficulty presented itself—that the water would pass off through the opening and leave the docks in the same condition as before. To prevent this it will be necessary to inclose Elizabethport in a basin having no outlet but the opening in question. In the opinion of Col. Newton, this plan would afford a mean depth at low water of from fourteen to sixteen feet, or equal to that of Raritan Bay, through which all vessels would have to pass. The estimated cost of the improvement would be as follows:

Temporary	$192,491
Permanent	443 210
Total	$635,701

The plan appearing feasible, the next step to be taken was to ascertain the necessity that existed for the improvement; and, accordingly, the department requested Mr. John P. Bonnell, Collector for the Third District of New-Jersey, to forward such information in connection with the matter as might be at his command. Mr. Bonnell, who is a native of the port, and had always taken a deep interest in the proposed improvement, at once replied to the inquiry, his statement embodying the following statistics in relation to the trade of Elizabethport for 1872:

TONNAGE.

Delaware and Raritan Canal—	
Coal	$4,000,000
Merchandise	1,500,000
Elizabethport—	
Coal	3,000,000
Iron and other freights	175,000
Other vessels and other freights	3,475,000
Total	$12,150,000

This, however, only covered the freights one way, and as nearly all vessels running to the port were freighted both ways, the amount should be doubled. In reply to a further inquiry, the following statistics were elicited:

1. The number of vessels sailing to and from Elizabethport annually is 55,000, the capacity of which ranges from twenty-five to 800 tons each, giving a total of 3,000,000 (exclusive of the boats of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company).

2. The bar or shoal in front of Elizabethport has shifted some fourteen feet down stream within the past few years.

3. If the depth of the channel were increased to sixteen feet at low water very few vessels would experience any difficulty, and only those of the heaviest draught would be compelled to wait tides.

Upon this information the necessary surveys were ordered and made by E. Giesler, M. Lacy, and J. H. Striedinger, under instructions from Henry Mitchell, of the United States Coast Survey, Superintendent. It was found that the tides in the Kills were seven-tenths of a foot higher than at Sandy Hook, and were retarded by the crooked form of Arthur Kill forty minutes, and in Kill von Kull twenty-five minutes. It is estimated that the current between the dykes will soon excavate its own channel, but that to prevent obstructions at first it will be necessary to dredge a narrow channel, as the dykes are in process of construction. Of the success of the plan no doubt is entertained. In connection therewith the following estimates are furnished:

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT.

Dredging channel 150 feet wide and 16 feet at low water, 400,000 cubic yards, at 30 cents	$120,000
Dyking, 17,000 lineal feet	263,400
Contingencies, 15 per cent.	57,810
Total	$443,210

TEMPORARY IMPROVEMENT.

Dredging channel 800 feet long, 300 feet wide, and 16 feet deep at mean low water, 887,947 cubic yards, at 20 cents	$167,384
Contingencies, 15 per cent.	25,107
Total	$192,491

In this connection it may be stated that Capt. J. C. Gibbs, an experienced navigator and naval expert, of Elizabethport, is of the opinion that the Newark Bay channel and the Elizabethport channel should be made independent of each other, which will prevent the deposit of the sediment that now accumulates from the confluence of these tides—another advantage resulting from which will be the establishment of two separate and distinct rivers.

From the amount of trade which finds its natural outlet and inlet at Elizabethport, it will be seen that the improvement is not possibly be confined to New-Jersey alone, but must affect the interests of every State delivering or receiving freights at this point. New-York is especially interested in the matter, from the fact that Kill Arthur and Kill von Kull border Staten Island, thus giving her a direct interest in the proposed improvement. The reports of the surveys and proposed plans were submitted by Gen. A. A. Humphries, Chief Engineer, to the Secretary of War, and by him transmitted, in compliance with a resolution of the United States Senate, to that body, in February last, and it now only remains that the necessary appropriation should be made, and the work proceeded with. This, of course, cannot be done until the assembling of the next Congress, and in the meanwhile it is understood that the matter is to be pushed by those having it in charge, and it may be looked for at an early day in the first session of the next Congress. The importance of the project fully warrants the ordering of the necessary appropriation, and the advantage to the commerce of New-York and New-Jersey will amply repay the outlay.

THE TURF.

The Racing Season About to Open—Dates of the Various Meetings—Notes.

Within a few days the racing season of 1873 will be formally opened, and those who are interested in the sports of the turf will be made happy. The ball is to be set in motion, on April 12, by the Louisiana Jockey Club, the meeting to continue on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, and recent advices from New-Orleans say that from eighty to a hundred horses will be on the ground to furnish plenty of exciting sport. Rice and McCormack have a strong stable there, and although their game mare and chief dependence, Annie Bush, has hopelessly broken down, they have the stout runners Stockwood and Wanderer as their leading strings, with Bessie Lee, C. O. D., John McCormack, Edwin Adams, and Sunrise as good supporters. The old veteran, Capt. T. G. Moore, places his chief confidence in London, the gallant gray son of Lightning and Zingara, and it is said he has grown to be an immense horse. Hollywood is in the Captain's care, and is doing well, although she has been complaining for some time. Roger Hanson and a full brother to London are in the same stable, and are doing fast work. Dibbrell's stable has the game horse Morgan Scout, Pilgrim, and Edna Earl, and Capt. Stone will be hard to beat with a string of five, among them May Farris, I. O. U., and Meta H. Many of the stables are now on their way to New-Orleans. The Magnolia Jockey Club at Mobile will this year give a three days' meeting, and, in order to avoid conflicting with the Louisiana Jockey Club, the races will begin there on the 21st of April, instead of 14th, as first announced. A great many horses are at present stationed at Mobile, among them John McDonald and Old Campaigner, Repeater, Katie Voorhis, Village Blacksmith, the winner of a dozen races last year; Sunebox, Sallie Watson, Eveline Mabry, and many other good ones. Our old favorite, Lyttleton, is also there, but is on the retired list. The next meeting will be that of the Chickasaw Jockey Club at Memphis, Tenn., which will begin on the 29th of April, continuing on the 30th, and May 1, 2, and 3. Then the Blood Horse Association at Nashville will hold high carnival on May 12, 14, 15, 16, and 17, while at the same time the Kentucky Association at Lexington will be reveling in excitement. The western division will then move east and effect a lodgement at Baltimore, where the Maryland Jockey Club will hold its first Spring meeting on May 27, 28, 29, and 30. Preparations will then commence for the carnival of our own American Jockey Club at Jerome Park. The races, which are to begin on June 7, continuing on the 11th, 14th, 17th, 19th, and 21st, thus occupying two weeks. Taking the entries to the stakes to be decided at this meeting as a criterion, the sport will be of an exceedingly interesting nature. The Belmont Stakes, which is the Long Island Derby, will be run on the first day, and there are seventy-five entries, and no one has dared as yet to name the winner. The Ladies' Stakes has forty-three splendid fillies, and the Weathersby Stakes thirty-two. The Utica Park Association gives its inaugural running meeting June 25, 26, and 27, the programme of which we noticed on Saturday. Coming next on the list is the first meeting at Long Branch, under the auspices of the Monmouth Association. Already the horses have been put to work on the track, which is in good order. The national holiday, July 4, will be the inaugural day of the meeting. There will be five days, the second day falling on the 5th, and to be followed on the 9th, 10th, and 12th. There will be two days of rest, and then the second meeting, beginning on the 15th, will continue four days. The closing scenes of the Summer campaign will be at Saratoga. The first meeting is set down for July 24, 26, 29, 31, and Aug. 2. The second meeting will follow on Aug. 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, and 16. As there are more thoroughbred horses in the country than ever before known, the fields will be large in all the races, and the associations have taken pains to suit all tastes in the matter of races. There will be steeple-chases and hurdle races, and the contests on the flat will range from half a mile to four mile heats—the long races being made an especial feature. The renewal of the contests between Harry Bassett and Monarchist will cause a revival of the sensation of last year, and already have large sums been staked upon the result of their meeting in the Saratoga Cup. The outlook is very flattering for a remarkable series of events this year.

NOTES.

The Dexter Park Club, of Chicago, will have an amalgamation of trotting and running at the July meeting: $32,000 is to be given to the trotters, and $8,000 to the runners.

Major Thomas has sold his chestnut colt, Ramadan, four years old, by War Dance out of Hegira by imp. Ambassador. He is a very fast horse, and was entered in the special time purse at Saratoga last year, but being fractious at the post he was withdrawn.

At Mr. Belmont's stud farm at Babylon, Long Island, imp. Fluke, by Wormessy, foaled, March 19, a chestnut colt by Kentucky. On the same day, Maroon, by imp. Glencoe, also belonging to Mr. Belmont, foaled a bay filly by Kentucky.

The stakes of the Blood-horse Association closed on the 15th inst. The Lanck Hostal stakes for green three-year olds, has seventeen nominations, and the Maxwell House stakes for three-year olds, two-mile heats, has seven, including Nashville, Joe Johnston, Fanny Malone, Dunnybone, Jack Frost, a gray colt by Lightning, and Frank Bonnabel.

The Midnight Mission—Services in its Behalf—Its Work for the Past Year.

The anniversary service of the Midnight Mission was held at the Church of the Ascension last evening. Rev. Samuel Appleton presided. Rev. C. T. Woodruff, Superintendent of City Missions, read the sixth annual report of the Trustees of the Midnight Mission for the year ending the 28th of January, stating that the work of the Mission has steadily prospered, the operations for the past year differing in no important respect from those of the previous year. The treasurer's report shows that the continued bounty of kind donors has supplied the means for current expenses, and the trustees commence the new year with a balance of $655 80 in the treasury. There is still required $7,000 to pay the remaining mortgage upon the Home.

The records of the Home show that there were 166 inmates, of whom 29 were sent to places, 21 to other institutions, 11 were sent to their homes, 1 died, 36 left voluntarily, and 36 had temporary shelter. There are remaining in the Home 32. The cash contributions were as follows: February, 1872, $1,062 25; March, $1,490 82; April, $1,458 92; May, $1,048 93; June, $450 61; July, $188 21; August, $68 72; September, $101 50; October, $704 67; November, $1,427 51; December, $1,005 75; January, 1873, $933 25.

Rev. Mr. Woodruff then preached a sermon, in which he estimated the vast good done by the Midnight Mission during the past six years, saying that 883 persons had been brought to the Home, of whom 105 were restored to friends, 195 had obtained situations, 107 sent to other institutions, 190 had obtained shelter, and 206 had voluntarily left. He said that the call of the meeting was not so much for the purpose of raising money, but to induce workers to enlist in the good work of the Mission. A public sentiment must be created against this social evil. Workers are needed to prevent the circulation of immoral and obscene pictures and publications, which have a great tendency to demoralize the young of both sexes. There is a special call for Christian men and women to throw aside all false delicacy, and go out among the fallen women on our streets, and induce them to abandon their sinful lives, and accept the charities and comforts of the Home.

The Colored Militia Regiment.

The regiment of colored State troops which has heretofore been spoken of, is in a fair way of soon becoming a part and parcel of our City militia. After considerable trouble and expense, Col. Swift has succeeded in securing the second floor of the building on the north-west corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, formerly occupied by the First Regiment, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) to be used as their armory, where drills and meetings will henceforth be held every evening. Some 500 men assembled last Wednesday night to sign the rolls and procure enlistment papers. Speeches were made, a good drill was had, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Charles Appleby, Esq., has been chosen as the Lieutenant-Colonel. Mr. Appleby was for many years prominently connected with the seventh Regiment, and served during the war as major of a colored regiment, being, therefore, well qualified for the work before him. Five companies are already organized; the men are fine looking, and eager to become drilled soldiers. Col. Swift means to make this regiment an honor and pride to the City, and the colored men intend that he shall have the right material. All will have to be examined physically and morally by a board of competent officers, to insure their admission to the regiment. After the organization is completed it will be inspected by the Inspector-General and mustered into the State service. Adjutant Cardoze returned from Albany on Saturday with important information relative to the organization.

The companies thus far are: Company A, Capt. Warfield; Company B, Capt. Lee; Company C, Capt. Harris; Company D, Capt. Tripp; Company E, Capt. Griffith.

Revs. Highland Garnett and Wm. Butler are quite enthusiasts on the question, and are using their influence to secure the success of the organization.

SATURDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a brief summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

The University boat race, a contest between the Oxford and Cambridge crews, took place on the River Thames, London, on Saturday afternoon. The Cambridge crew won the race by three lengths.

Señor Tetuan, Minister of Finance, at a Cabinet Council in Madrid, Saturday, stated that the finances of the country were in a deplorable condition, and the Republic could not remain master of the situation unless radical changes were made in the fiscal administration.

The French Assembly has adopted a bill exiling the Bonaparte family from the Dominion of France.

The *North German Gazette*, Berlin, has made a recraction of the article it published some time ago ridiculing the inauguration address of President Grant.

A court-martial sitting at Versailles has sentenced M. Felix Pyat to death.

HOME.

On Wednesday last, Bogus Charley, Boston Charley, Mary, sister of Capt. Jack, and Wild Girl had a private conference with Gen. Canby and Rev. Mr. Thomas at Van Bremer's Ranch. The Modocs, it is thought, will get any terms they want.

It is reported that the Apache Indians are better supplied with arms than ever before.

A collision occurred between two freight-trains on the Northern Central Railroad, near Harrisburg, on Friday night. The engines and cars were wrecked, and twenty cars, loaded with freight, caught fire, and, with contents, were consumed.

Saturday was a stormy day in all sections of the country, and considerable damage was done by the floods. A hurricane swept through Canton, Miss., Friday night, destroying houses and killing several people.

Mr. Wm. H. Clagett, of Montana, has been chosen as counsel for the Government to investigate into alleged frauds against the Indians in Montana Territory.

Capt. D. D. Jocknick, clerk in the Indian Office, has been held to bail for complicity in frauds against the Cherokee Indians.

Judge Humphreys, of the District Court, Washington, has ordered a decree confirming the award of the arbitrators of the Farragut prize claims, and they were paid.

The case of Tucker et al. vs. Walker and the Carbon Hill Coal Company was concluded in Chicago on Saturday, the jury awarding the plaintiffs damages for $119,637.

George W. Abbott, proprietor of the Randolph Express, was run over by a train and killed, near Braintree, Mass., on Saturday.

Henry Rambo, of Reading, Penn., is missing. When last heard of he was in New-York in possession of considerable money.

Erich's furniture factory, on Preston-street, Louisville, was destroyed by fire Saturday. Loss $50,000.

Frank Hahn, a Virginia drover, was killed and robbed of several hundred dollars, in Washington City, last Friday night.

Charles J. Clark, of Philadelphia, the wife murderer, pleads insanity.

Anton Holmes, wife murderer, is to be hung in St. Louis on November 13.

William Newman, of Denver, Colorado, recently died under suspicious circumstances. His wife and half-brother have been arrested on suspicion of poisoning him.

The City Council of Atlanta, Ga., have passed an ordinance exempting cotton, woolen, and iron factories from taxation.

The affairs of E. S. Scranton & Co., the suspended banking firm in New-Haven, have been placed in charge of the sheriff.

A dispatch from Washington, Saturday, says the Pennsylvania Railroad Company not yet definitely determined what action to take in relation to the postal-car service troubles.

Minister Mori, Japanese Minister, and suite, sailed on Saturday from Boston for Liverpool.

LOCAL.

The citizens of Hoboken held a mass-meeting on Saturday evening, with a view of taking measures to prevent the annexation of that town to Jersey City.

The case of Dr. Mansfield, a pretended or professed spiritual medium, charged with disorderly conduct, was heard at the Jefferson Market Police Court on Saturday, but not concluded. A further hearing will be had next Saturday.

A direct line of mail steam-ships to Havana is proposed by merchants in this City.

Hon. David A. Wells addressed the Union League Club, on Saturday evening, on his new tax system for the State of New-York. He showed the defects of the present system, and suggested practical remedies.

The Legislative Committee appointed to inquire into the corruptions of the management of the Erie Road, on Saturday examined Frederick A. Lane, P. H. Watson, and others. Lane testified that it was understood that money was to be used for the purpose of removing Jay Gould from the Presidency, and to induce the directors to resign. Mr. Watson resumed that he knew nothing of the details which effected the change of the board in 1872.

Gold advanced to 117 in Wall-street Saturday, occasioning considerable excitement among the brokers.

Dr. J. G. Holland has declined the appointment as School Commissioner.

Judge Robinson, on Saturday, issued an injunction preventing the Board of Assessors from collecting an assessment on the property of Messrs. Lagrave and Voornies on the ground of irregularity by the Board of Assessors in making the assessment.

Deputy Coroner Beach, on Saturday, held a post-mortem examination of the body of Catherine Kirwan, who died on Friday. In the opinion of Dr. Beach her death was the result of a severe blow struck by some person—supposed to be the husband of deceased.

The Supervisors' Committee on Civil Courts were engaged on Saturday in the investigation of the official acts of Joseph B. Young, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors for the years 1869, 1870, and 1871. The investigation will be continued to-day.

An attempt to rob the establishment of John C. Koblasat, importer of laces and trimming goods, was frustrated by Officer Richard Jackson on Saturday morning. Martin Allen, Wesley Allen, and Henry Hay, three well-known burglars, were captured by the police.

J. J. Haggerty, a police officer, while on duty on South-street, on Friday night, was shot at by some suspicious individuals, found afterward to be burglars, who attempted to rob Hobby's store-house, No. 239 South-street, by effecting an entrance in the cellar. The officer was wounded, though not seriously.

Judge Blatchford, of the United States Court, has reserved his decision in the case of Mrs. James Fisk, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad, the Credit Mobilier of America, and others, in the application extending the time for the defendants to put in their answer.

A package containing $17,600 in United States bonds, addressed to the forger, Macdonnell alias Bidwell, was attached by Receiver Jarvis, Saturday.

Mr. John H. Platt, receiver in bankruptcy of the Stuyvesant Bank, has applied to the courts for permission to sell the lease of the bank property.

The steam-ships Weser, from Bremen March 15, and Southampton 18th; City of Mexico, from Havana 24th, and Nassau 25th, and the George Washington, from New-Orleans 22d, arrived at this port on Saturday.

Alleged Brutality on the Part of a Police Officer.

While riding in a Bleecker-street car, yesterday forenoon, Civil Justice Fowler noticed a respectably-dressed young man running hastily up a stoop at the junction of Bleecker-street and South Fifth-avenue. He was followed by an officer, who dealt him a terrible blow in the face with his club, and after pulling him from the stoop continued to club the prisoner on the legs as he hurried him along the street. When the prisoner, soon after, was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, he presented a shocking appearance. His nose was terribly mashed, and the blood from the wound covered his person.

The prisoner gave his name as Hiram B. Goodwin, and the policeman whose name is Moran, of the Eighth Precinct, made against him a charge of disorderly conduct. It appeared that Goodwin in a state of partial drunkenness was loafing on a corner. The officer ordered him to move on and received some impertinent reply, whereupon he rushed at Goodwin and the latter took refuge on the stoop. When Justice Cox had heard all the circumstances of the case he discharged the prisoner and severely reprimanded the officer. The Justice advised Mr. Goodwin to prefer a charge of assault against the officer to-day.

Reducing the National Guard.

It is rumored that the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms of the Board of Supervisors will soon forward a communication to the Adjutant-General, requesting the disbandment of several skeleton organizations of so-called regiments of the National Guard in this City. They cost the City thousands of dollars, and show nothing in return but a handful of stragglers, who parade occasionally during the year. It is time that the National Guard was reorganized into decent regiments, and useless expense for armories, &c., discontinued. If the committee decide upon this action they will take a step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped the Governor and Adjutant-General will see to it that no regiment be continued in the State service that cannot show an effective strength of 500 men at least.

Attempted Suicide in Brooklyn.

William Holding, 43 years of age, has for some time past been employed as a porter in the stove store of William Jaquis, No. 130 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn. On Saturday evening he became intoxicated, and going to the store, sat down and brooded over his troubles until midnight, when he determined on suicide, and procuring an old table-knife, stabbed himself in the left breast. He was discovered soon after and taken on a stretcher to the City Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Mozart Maennerchor gave a carnivalistic soirée at its hall last evening.

The Crispin Society will hold a meeting this evening, at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel.

Capt. Allison will probably leave the Seventh Regiment this Spring. Lieut. Bacon is spoken of as his successor.

The Eichenkranz Vocal Society gave a musical and dramatic entertainment at the Turn Halle last evening, which attracted a large attendance.

The New-York Turn Verein gave an entertainment last evening consisting of musical exercises, at which the vocalists of the Turner Liedertafel assisted.

Henry Eiley, forty years old, was found dead in the yard of his residence, No. 7 Eldridge-street, yesterday afternoon. No foul play is suspected.

During the storm on Saturday night, the chimney of the building No. 693 Broadway, was blown down. A large tree in front of No. 19 West Tenth-street was uprooted.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the fancy-goods store of Isaac Frankfort, No. 279 Grand-street, caused by hot ashes thrown into a wooden pail. Damage, $50.

John Hart, of No. 490 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, while drunk, fell at the corner of Broadway and Prince-street, yesterday afternoon, and broke his leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Casper Beishwinger, a German emigrant, fell into the East River, at Pier No. 24, yesterday afternoon, and was rescued from drowning by Officer McLoughlin, of the Second Precinct, who took him to Castle Garden.

The Landwehr Verein, a quasi military organization, composed of former members of the Prussian militia, is making arrangements for a celebration of the anniversary of the conclusion of the war between France and Germany.

Martin Stokes, fifteen years old, of No. 346 East Thirty-third-street, while sitting on a bench in Madison-square yesterday afternoon, was stabbed in the arm and mouth and severely wounded, by a boy named Hasslichter, who escaped.

Gustave Malmquist, who was engaged in the duel with the school principal, Dr. Thimmson, was again in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with beating his wife in a brutal manner. He was committed in default of $500 bail.

Early yesterday morning an unknown woman was found lying insensible in the hallway of the building No. 1 William-street. She was taken to the Park Hospital, where Dr. Amsbile found that she was suffering from alcoholism.

James Mooney, of No. 327 East Twenty-sixth-street, was struck over the head with a stick by some man whose name he refused to give, on Saturday evening, during a quarrel in a stable at No. 249 East Twenty-fourth-street.

Michael Donohue, of No. 27 Prince-street, was committed for trial, in default of $500 bail, by Justice Scott, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing two coats, worth $60, from Michael McMahon, of No. 209 Division-street.

At 2½ o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred on the third floor of the four-story brick building, No. 18 Burling-slip, occupied by T. C. and C. White, of the Bergen Point Sulphur Works. Damage to building and contents $100; fully insured.

A meeting of the delegates of the Laborers' Union Benevolent Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Fourteenth Ward Hotel. A large number of new members were enrolled with the object of strengthening the organization, preparatory to the contemplated strike.

LONG ISLAND.

The Presbytery of Long Island will meet at Matituck on Tuesday, April 8, in the afternoon, and be opened with a sermon by the Moderator, Rev. Wm. S. Reese.

Burglars broke into the residence of Mr. William Reisig, corner of Broadway and Second-avenue, Long Island City, on Friday night, and stole articles to the value of about $1,000.

On Saturday night the leather-dressing establishment of Jenkins & Co., at Cold Spring, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $8,000. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A bill authorizing the erection of a new town hall for the town of Southold has recently passed the Legislature, and at the town election on Tuesday the voters will decide by ballot whether it shall be located in Greenport or in the village of Southold.

The annual meeting of the Suffolk County Teachers' Association will be held at Riverhead on Thursday and Friday, April 10 and 11, with two sessions on the former and three on the latter day. The election of officers for the ensuing year will be held on Friday evening.

A large hotel, to be called the Manhasset House, (after the original Indian name of the island,) has been commenced on the camp-meeting ground at Shelter Island. It is to stand on a bluff near the wharf, and will be six stories high, with 200 feet of frontage, and a wing on the east running back 200 feet, and 100 feet wide.

The Port Jefferson ship-yards are now quite busy. C. S. Bayles & Son have the keel of a large three-masted schooner laid. J. M. Bayles & Son have one small schooner and a three-masted schooner on the stocks, and have also contracts for two more, three-masted schooners, besides the rebuilding of the schooner Mary Miller. S. T. Wines has a three-masted schooner nearly finished. J. R. Mather is about to commence a three-masted schooner. J. J. Harris has two schooners on the stocks, and E. B. Darling has three schooners to finish as soon as possible.

STATEN ISLAND.

The pilots of the ferry-boats were obliged to omit the Saturday night trips, owing to the gale.

Thirty schooners and square-rigged vessels were riding at anchor at the Upper Quarantine grounds.

The newly-organized Staten Island Union, of which Mr. G. O. Dea is President, are adding more boats, to make more frequent trips, and increasing the ferry accommodations, between the island and this City during the coming season.

NEW-JERSEY.

There is a prospect of difficulty among the employes of the Midland Railroad, who claim that they have received no pay since Jan. 1.

The Hoboken Democratic City Convention will hold an adjourned meeting to-night, and nominate a City Clerk, Collector, Assessor, and Water Commissioner.

Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer preached at Rosevilie yesterday afternoon, and at the House of Prayer, Newark, last night, after both services administering the rite of confirmation.

The three newly-appointed pastors of Methodist churches in Jersey City—Rev. D. R. Lowery, of St. Paul's; Rev. John Atkinson, of Trinity, and Rev. S. Van Benschoten, of Emory—preached their opening sermons yesterday.

The Jersey City Board of Fire Commissioners will this afternoon commence an investigation into the cause of the burning of the large Babcock Fire Extinguisher at the Long Dock fire. Chief-Engineer Farrier will be placed on trial, charged by Superintendent Collins with interfering with him in the discharge of his duties, and Mr. Collins will be tried on the charge made by the Chief of disobedience of orders.

Hotel Arrivals.

Ex-Congressman R. R. Bridges, of North Carolina; United States Senator Alexander Ramsey, of St. Paul; Hon. H. B. Hurlburt, of Cleveland, President of the Cleveland, Columbus, and Indianapolis Railroad, and T. Roesselle, of Washington, D. C., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. W. C. Alexander, of New-Jersey, is at the St. James Hotel.

Col. John E. Wilson, of Fortress Monroe; Judge G. E. Brett, of St. Paul, and Isaac Buchanan, of Canada, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. M. J. Murphy, of St. Louis, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Capt. T. J. Hanbery, of West Point, is at the Brevoort House.

Dr. J. C. Davis, of Mexico, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge J. A. McQuade, of San Francisco, is at the Sturtevant House.

Commodore S. L. Breese, of the United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

J. Chance, of the United States Army, and L. Burritt, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad.

In the foreclosure suit of Joseph Smart and Philo C. Calhoun, of this City, against the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad, it will be remembered that, by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of the County of New-Hanover, North Carolina, Messrs. Edwin E. Burruss, Chas. M. Stedman, and John D. Taylor were appointed referees to sell the entire railroad at auction, on the 10th of April, in Wilmington. Judge Logan, of the Superior Court of the Ninth Judicial District of North Carolina, has, however, granted an injunction, on the complaint of L. D. Childs and other creditors, restraining the Commissioners from selling the railroad. The railroad is completed, and now in operation from Wilmington to Wadesboro, a distance of 194 miles, and from Charlotte, on the western division, to Buffalo Creek, a distance of fifty miles. There are still about eighty miles of the road to be completed to Rutherford.

HOW TO DEAL WITH CRIME.

The Dangerous Classes and Compulsory Education.

Rev. Henry Powers, at the Church of the Messiah, Park-avenue, delivered a sermon yesterday morning upon the question, "How to Deal with Crime," choosing his text from the thirteenth chapter of Romans, tenth verse: "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor, therefore love is the fulfilling of the law." He commenced his discourse by defining the meaning and application of the words of the text as intended to be conveyed by St. Paul, and then said: Let us consider whether any light is thrown upon that most painful subject which is agitating so many at the present time, viz.: the proper treatment of the dangerous classes. We claim to be Christians, and yet we have been startled lately by the outburst of almost every kind of crime which is pervading every class of society. What are our courts doing in this emergency? Perhaps the best they can, encumbered as they are by a system unsuited to the times and unsustained by public opinion. These laws are more suited to a primitive city than to the present advanced civilization and in elligence as exhibited in this vast Metropolis with its multiplicity of interests. In speaking of the operation of the Jury law as it was originally constructed, he said: When a crime was committed twelve men were called in, before whom the case was tried. This was at a time when the population was extremely small, and when they had no means of knowing any of the circumstances surrounding the commission of the crime, and they judged the facts. That was suited to the period, but to-day it is not applicable. The cases now submitted to juries are of a most complicated and intricate character generally, making it almost certain that they must disagree. The law, as at present constituted, says really that no one but a fool is fit to serve on a jury. The anomalies that now exist must be adjusted, or trial by jury will cease to be what it now considered, the palladium of our liberties. In referring to capital punishment, the preacher spoke of the manner in which executions were carried out in England some fifty years ago, when men and women were brought out and hanged in batches in order to impress the multitude against the commission of crime, but it was found that such public executions were often the very sources of crime.

Public executions have been done away with, but the gibbet remains, and this ought also disappear. In considering the cause of crime, the preacher referred to the statistics of the Prison Association, by which it appears that ninety-eight per cent. of the criminals sent to State Prison and to the Penitentiary can neither read nor write. This very helplessness and want of knowledge, he considered, was one of the prime evils to be overcome, which could only be done by inaugurating a system of compulsory education. It is our privileges, he said, which make a differ most from the degraded of our fellow-men. After tracing the course of a child born of worthless parents through the various stages of life, and the frequent incarcerations that follow as a consequence of criminal acts, and to the manner in which the convicted thief is hounded from one city to another as he attempts to earn a livelihood by honest labor, he said the solemn question is, what must be done by society to save the criminal and the coming generation. This must be answered as it has not yet been answered, or fearful results will follow. Already we see the signs, and warning should be taken by these, or else all have an uprising of the lawless and wicked, and a reign established on the principles of the Commune. The remedy must be found by the respectable classes, so called, who have the means, while criminals have not. The law as it now is, must be enforced; any law is better than none. The duty of the community is to stand by our courts, to do their duty as jurymen, and not to give up their right to see to the proper carrying out of the law under the pretense of having business or pleasure to attend to, thus depriving the jury-box of the intelligence which is now denied to it by men who shrink from their duty. If 90 per cent. of the crime committed result from depravity, drunkenness or other gauses, remove those causes. That is the chief aim. Unpack the tenement-houses, give us rapid transit, and thus scatter the population. You will then have a diminution of crime. Compulsory education is the demand of the day. Let the State see to it that every one is taught in the things that are essential to the well-being of the State. If we make it impossible for a child to be a fool, so shall we find a great decrease in criminal tendencies, as has already been proven by the statistics of the operations of the Children's Aid Society. Reform our Constitution, reform our courts, and the penalties imposed, and the system of criminal jurisprudence; make sentences indestructible and for such time as the wrong-doer shall have proved himself fit to re-enter society as a good and useful member.

The Emancipation of the Working Classes.

An address was delivered yesterday afternoon before the Cosmopolitan Conference, by Mr. Leander Thompson, on the emancipation of the working classes. He thought that at the present day the condition of the working man was somewhat modified by progress, and yet they were not free. The emancipated slave was not free, nor was his white laboring brother; for they do not enjoy the proceeds of their labor. The working men have been kept in bondage by Church and State. He said that it was the mission of the working people to make war on priestcraft, and break down the barriers that have so long divided them. It has been the system of State government, past and present, to oppress the working class by the power of organization; and it will be by using the same power, politically, that the working men will ultimately triumph.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Flour heavy and weak, but unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No. 1 Spring, $1 21¾ cash, $1 23¾@$1 24 seller April, $1 23¾@$1 24 seller May; No. 2 Spring, $1 09¾@$1 10; Rejected, 92c.@96c., according to date of receipts. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 30¼c.@30¾c., cash, 34¼c. May, 34¾c.@35c. June; Rejected, 28c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 25¼c.@25¾c., cash and regulars; 26¾c. fresh; Rejected, 23¼c. Rye steady, at 64¼c.@66c. for regular and fresh receipts. Barley dull and declining. No. 2 Fall, 77c.@77½c., according to date of receipt; No. 3, 63c.@65c. Pork active and higher, at $15 25 cash; $15 50 May; $15 75 June. Lard steady, at $8 10 cash; $8 20@$8 25 May. Bulk Meats active and higher; Shoulders 5¾c. freely bid, 6c. generally asked; Long Clear Sides 8c.; Short Rib Middles 7¼c.@7½c. Whisky steady, at 86c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 17,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 29.—Imports for the week ending to-day—Flour, 22,100 bbls.; Wheat, 57,510 bushels; Corn, 231,040 bushels; Oats, 228,700 bushels; Barley, 29,400 bushels. Exports for the week ending to-day—Wheat, 67,822 bushels; Corn, 196,130 bushels; Oats, 199,486 bushels; Barley, 20,434 bushels; Rye, 1,619 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring held at $1